The New-York Times.

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THE END APPROACHING

Tweed Evacuates the Public Works Department.

Park Controller Van Nort Succeeds Him.

The "Boss" Faces the Sheriff with New Bail.

Mayor Hall Resigns Membership in the Union Club.

Wilbour and Corson Continue to Keep "Shady."

Death of the New-York Leader from Pure Sympathy.

TWEED RESIGNS.

His Withdrawal from the Department of Public Works—His Place Filled by the Mayor—Mr. George M. Van Nort the New Commissioner.

The rumor of Wm. M. Tweed's resignation of the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and the appointment of George M. Van Nort, Controller of the Department of Public Parks, in his place, was current at an early hour yesterday morning, and caused considerable excitement in political circles, as Tweed's action appeared to have been quite unexpected. Mr. Tweed walked down-town about 10½ yesterday morning, accompanied by his son Richard and Mr. Chas. G. Cornell, Water Register. On their way to the Department of Public Works, Tweed stopped at the Sheriff's office and informed that official of his resignation. Shortly afterward Tweed, after some delay, granted an interview to one or two reporters. The Boss was found sitting alone in his inner room, looking most unmistakably sick, wearied and nervous. In answer to the questions put to him he said, "Yes, I've resigned; my resignation was sent to the Mayor last night, and I don't know whether he has got it yet or not. I don't know who will be put in my place, but the talk is that Geo. Van Nort will get it. He's a good man, and I've no objection to him. I would have resigned months ago if they would have put the man I wanted in my place. I wanted Francis M. Bixby appointed, but the Mayor refused. No, I have not left public life. I'm a Senator. You ask, "Shall you go to Albany? Ain't I a Senator? Wasn't I elected to that office?" Mr. Tweed then went on to speak of the rumors of his flight. "A man can't go to Hoboken nowadays," he said, "but the rumor's started that he's running away. I've been under the weather for the last day or two, and had to lie by. Yesterday, when it was said that I could not be found and the Sheriff was after me, I rode down town in a Third-avenue car, and during the day met half a dozen of the Sheriff's officers and about five hundred other people who knew me. Now, is it likely I'm going to run away? Ain't my wife, my children, my children's children, and everything and every interest I have in the world here? What should I gain by running away? I know all they can bring against me. There ain't a point in their case I don't know, and what does it all amount to? Nothing; they've no case. Sometimes I feel like answering what the papers say about me, but what's the use? I don't read the papers now; that's how I get the best of 'em. I called on the Sheriff this morning, and told him if he wanted me it was his duty to look after me, and not mine to look after him. Some one sent to me yesterday to know how much the bonds were I gave when I took office, so I suppose they will soon put some one in my place. My resignation takes effect when my successor has qualified. I don't know anything about my law business. You must go to my lawyers for that. Now don't make a sensational report of this; just say what I've said to you," and here the Boss rose, and bowed his visitors out.

About 1 o'clock, Mr. George M. Van Nort, accompanied by Henry Smith, Police Commissioner, and D. D. Conover, Alderman-elect, appeared at the Mayor's office, and waited patiently until 2 P. M., when Mr. Hall made his appearance, and Mr. Van Nort took the oath of office as Commissioner of Public Works, and left.

In an interview had with the Mayor, he stated that he received Tweed's resignation on Thursday, offered the place to Mr. Van Nort during the afternoon, and had just received that gentleman's acceptance of the office. Mr. Van Nort, he said, would not assume control of the Department of Public Works until he had filed his bonds. His bondsmen would be R. M. Blatchford, father of Judge Blatchford, and Wm. R. Martin, a lawyer and President of the West-side Association. They would have to justify in the sum of $20,000 each. The bonds would be filed, he said, during the evening. The Mayor then produced the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

SIR: I hereby resign my office as Commissioner of Public Works under the local Government of the City of New-York, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of my successor.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

DEC. 28.

MY DEAR SIR: The office of Commissioner of Public Works is vacant. Quite shortly, no doubt, the Legislature will remodel the powers and duties of it, and arrange for an incumbent. I treat it rather as a place to be filled *ad interim*, and as such, perhaps, you had best regard it in the present proffer, which is that you accept the vacant post. You have been thirteen years as Secretary, Chief Clerk, and, indeed, practically Superintendent of the Central Park, made familiar with such executive, contract and street duties as pertain to the place now vacant. During all that time I have never heard one word to your disparagement, but very much praise. I believe there are reciprocally pleasant relations between you and the Controller, and under many circumstances I am sure you will prove an acceptable nomination to the great unprejudiced portion of the public at the present exigency of Municipal affairs. Please signify your acceptance or refusal at once, and oblige yours faithfully,

A. OAKEY HALL.

GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Esq.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

The undersigned has received the resignation of William M. Tweed, Esq., as Commissioner of Public Works, and accepts the same. George M. Van Nort, Esq., is hereby appointed Commissioner of Public Works and head of the Department thereof, in the place and stead of the said William M. Tweed, Esq., and for the term of office provided by law.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Mr. Van Nort, the new Commissioner of Public Works, is of the old Knickerbocker stock. He was for one or two terms Deputy Clerk of the Assembly. He became connected with the Park Commission at its organization, and has continued with it as Clerk and Controller ever since. He is still a young man, and is said to possess some executive ability. In politics he is nominally a Republican, with a strong leaning toward Tammany.

Mr. Edward P. Barker, Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Parks, will probably succeed Mr. Van Nort as Controller. He has been connected with the Department for about twelve years.

Mr. Van Nort's Retirement as Controller of Parks.

The following letter explains itself:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 265 Broadway, Dec. 29, 1871.

Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, President Department Public Parks.

SIR: Having been appointed by His Honor A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York, to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Controller in the Department of Public Parks, and as Clerk *ex officio* of the Board governing said Department.

After a connection of thirteen years with the multifarious works in charge of the Department over which you preside, I can but say I sever it with regret, as my association with the gentlemen who have composed the several Boards has ever been pleasant and agreeable, having, as I believe, enjoyed their fullest confidence.

It shall ever be my endeavor to cheerfully cooperate with your Department in economically carrying forward to a successful completion the work of improving and beautifying our City.

Permit me, through you, to take an official farewell of the gentlemen with whom I have been associated in the details of the important works of the Department.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

GEO. M. VAN NORT.

What the People Say of the Matter.

The news of Tweed's resignation was disseminated over the City at an early hour, and produced a wonderful effect. Not a few citizens had despaired of ever seeing justice done in his case, and had contemplated with feelings of unmixed sorrow the spectacle of the portly thief in the office of Commissioner of Public Works, apparently too strong for the law. The tidings of his resignation created a general feeling of profound joy. It was impossible to walk the streets in crowded localities without overhearing "Tweed" on every lip. On Nassau-street, about the City Hall, down the lower part of Broadway, on Wall-street and in its vicinity, it was the all-pervading topic of conversation.

A lawyer of considerable reputation also said, "Mr. Tweed thinks yet of going to Albany. It is strange that he should rely upon his immunity from arrest as a Senator, because the statute only applies to an arrest made within fourteen days of the session, and cannot apply to the present case, where the arrest was made a month before. The friends of justice need not be afraid that Mr. Tweed will take his seat, unless he finds satisfactory bail. Even then, it is to be hoped, for the honor of American legislation, that so vile a man will not be permitted to go to Albany as a legislator. The law has abundant resources, and it is to be hoped that they will be used without hesitation."

TWEED'S BONDSMEN.

Examination of Charles Devlin, the Contractor—Richard M. Tweed Says He is Worth $1,200,000—Postponement of His Examination.

The examination of "Boss" Tweed's bondsmen was continued in Supreme Court, Special Term, at 11 o'clock yesterday. The Court having ruled that the questions put to Mr. Cornell as to the internal organization of the "Ring" quarry were inadmissible, his examination ended as already published in yesterday's Times. The parties were represented by counsel as heretofore, with the addition of Mr. Joseph J. Marvin, who appeared as private counsel for Mr. Devlin.

Charles Devlin, who had sworn to $100,000 on the bond, was next examined, and testified as follows: Is a contractor, and has resided in the City forty-five years; his principal real estate is in the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards; owns fourteen lots on Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, incumbered for $25,000; value, exclusive of incumbrance, $170,000; owns one lot on Ninety-fifth-street, West of Third-avenue, 25 by 100, with house, clear, and of the value of $4,000; owns 120 feet west of Third-avenue, on Seventy-eighth-street, worth $1,000; value, exclusive of incumbrance, $8,700; owns fifty feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, not incumbered, value $15,000; owns four lots in same street west of Fifth-avenue, mortgaged for $10,000, clear value, $18,000; five lots on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, mortgaged for $10,000, net value, $22,500; eight lots on Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, mortgaged for $15,000, clear value, $57,000; owns fourteen lots on Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, mortgaged for $22,000, clear value $34,000; four lots, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, value above incumbrances, $8,400; the total value of the estate named is $433,200, less mortgages for $67,000, clear value, $365,600; is the owner of personal property in the form of bills receivable amounting to over $30,000; owns $31,072 of Hoboken City Bonds; the bills receivable are all good; the market value of the bond is $90, but he would not sell less than their face; has claims against the City on contracts for $60,605 for work done last Spring and Fall; some of this represents the reserve of thirty per cent., and to some extent the whole amount; has a good judgment against private parties for $25,000; has $34,600 worth of personal property, consisting of stone-breaking machines, present value of life insurance, &c.; has a judgment against the City in which his interest is $80,000; has claims in litigation against the City for $189,000; the amount of his debts is $38,650, and a judgment for $10,000 is security on only one contract bond for $20,000, and other securities, amounting in all to $107,000, most of which are nearly completed; excluding judgments held by him against the City, and liability on bonds on contracts, his property foots up to $390,000; excluding those bonds on contracts, and including judgments, his property amounts to $659,000.

By Mr. Choate—Has signed a bond in this matter last evening for $100,000; did not at the time understand his liability to be for the whole bond, but does so now; had no conversation with defendant, and received no indemnity or promise of indemnity from any party; signed a bond for Ingersoll, but it was afterward withdrawn; don't remember the amount; signed it five or six weeks ago, and handed it to Mr. Jarvis; is now informed by Sheriff Brennan that it is cancelled; the Sheriff said the man was never arrested, and that the bond was of no use; has now but one contract with the City in which he gave a bond for $5,000; has been in the habit of signing as surety for other contractors, but knows of none now except the one for $90,000 for Mr. Beard; recollects that he is on a bond for Terence McGuire as contractor for $20,000; this last bond was forgotten, although the work is partly completed, and there may be others; signed a bond for Samuel R. Smith for $10,000 in October, 1870, but the work is all completed long ago; has no recollection of how many bonds he signed for contractors within three years; signed a contract for $90,000 for John E. Devlin as contractor on Eighth-avenue, but the thirty per cent. due by the City would finish the work; the only cancellation of any of these bonds is the completion of the work; does not consider himself liable on contractors' bonds after the work has been inspected and accepted by the City. Other bonds for contractors, amounting respectively to $12,000, $15,000, $5,000, $5,000, $10,000, $5,000, $5,000, $10,000, $5,000, $5,000, $200,000, $10,000, $15,000, were produced, and witness admitting that he had signed them, testified that with the exception of the $200,000 which he had already named in his direct examination, all the work has been completed; believes that all work done for the City on the streets during the past few years has been very fairly done; he don't know that his bonds have been filed in the Controller's to an amount exceeding the amount of his property as stated, nor can he tell what they amount to; thinks he signed more bonds in 1870 than in any preceding or succeeding year; don't know that his own bonds with sureties, as contractor, amount to over $500,000.

Mr. Choate then produced additional contract bonds for amounts as follows: $10,000, $500, $5,000, $5,000, $5,000, $7,000, $3,000, $5,000, $5,000, $5,000, $15,000, all of which witness believed to have been completed and the bonds canceled; does not know that any of these contracts were abandoned, leaving large claims by the City; when he swore to being worth $100,000 over all liabilities, he did not include liability on these bonds where the work has been completed; is not surety for any of the public officers of the City; has no occupation except that of a contractor, which he has followed for twenty-five years; was Street Commissioner in 1857, and that was the only office he ever held; his outstanding debts are chiefly for notes discounted, and believes there is not a dollar of indorsements outstanding against him which he recollects; has been sued on a bond by the City for $900; the judgment against the City, in which he has an interest of $80,000, grew out of the Hockley contract for street-cleaning, and is perfected, but not so far as to require an appeal. The case was tried before Homer H. Stewart, and took six or seven years to try, and report was made in July, 1870. Judgment has not been perfected because there was a dispute between the parties interested in the proceeds. The whole judgment is for over $400,000. The judgment specifies his interest as $44,000. He has assignments from other parties interested for $50,000 more, but declines to state from whom he got those assignments.

The right to question as to the manner of the parties assigning interests in this judgment against the City to Mr. Devlin having been submitted to Judge Cardozo, the latter decided that the question was proper, unless the $50,000 to which it related be withdrawn from the gross amount of his property.

Mr. Devlin adopted the latter course, and the question was accordingly withdrawn.

The examination being continued, Mr. Devlin testified that he had no recollection of signing any bonds in the United States Court; has signed no bonds for distillers; has signed the bond of Morgan L. Harris as Collector for $200,000; does not know that a judgment has been obtained on that bond; heard that Harris resigned; has never been served with any paper in any suit in connection with this bond; Harris told him his accounts had been settled, and the bonds canceled; knows of no judgment against him except the two mentioned; the claim against the City for $189,000, still in litigation, is for regulating and grading streets from 1853 to 1858: has never got it allowed; the work was done under the Street Commissioner; suit was commenced by James T. Brady before his death, and the referee reported in favor of Devlin, but judgment was not entered on the report, the Court holding in accordance with the decision of Donovan against the Mayor; has never attempted to raise any money on this claim; his personal property in the nature of horses and wagons and stone-breaking machine are worth $13,000, and his library $10,000; for the latter he would not take $20,000; the $60,000 due by the City on work done within the past year was for work on the streets; for these Mr. Green refuses to pay on the ground that the advertisement was left out of one paper, but says he will have it legalized by the Legislature at its next session; the contracts for which the Hoboken City bonds were issued have been completed; the bills receivable mentioned are nearly all running; $11,600 is a few days overdue, but demand has not been made; another for $14,600 is still unpaid, but both are perfectly good; no portion of his real estate came through Tweed or Connolly; holds no office with Tweed or any member of his family; never had a dollar from Tweed in his life; the property on One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, was purchased in November, 1871, the deed was recorded immediately on the purchase, and was taken from a lady in New-Jersey; the consideration was $15,000; the fourteen lots on Eighth-avenue he bought in 1868, originally from Mr. Edgar, in Nassau-street, and Mr. Raynor; the property did not belong to the City; has paid for these fourteen lots $45,000; don't know what the aggregate taxes on all the property is; the property on Sixth-avenue was bought in 1868, but he don't know from whom the deed came; paid $30,000 for these last lots; Sixth-avenue has been improved since the purchase; has received an offer of $70,000 for this property; the five lots on Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, cost $27,000; the four lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street were bought in 1868, and cost, he thinks, over $5,000 a lot; the other two lots on the same street he bought two years ago, and paid $6,500 a lot; the lot on Ninety-fifth-street he bought in 1865, and paid $1,800; the fourteen lots on Fifty-seventh-street are worth, with improvements, including his, a brick dwelling, 50 by 75, and a large stable in the rear, $170,000, exclusive of a mortgage for $25,000 to the Emigrant Savings Bank, and was purchased sixteen years ago; in April last he contracted to sell 119 feet on Fifty-eighth-street for $52,000; has known of no lots sold in that neighborhood for more than $10,000; does not know a distiller named Thomas Butler, but knows John Butler; signed a bond in blank for him; (this bond is for $10,000;) does not know that any suit is pending on this bond, and has received no paper or process in the case; knows John Hallaran, of the Twelfth Ward, and signed a revenue bond for $15,000 in 1869, but understood that all was settled; knows of no suit pending on this last bond, and has never been served with process; none of his real estate is paying an income.

In reply to questions by Mr. Burrill, Mr. Devlin identified the bond signed by him for Ingersoll, which bond was put in evidence, and appeared marked "canceled" by Mr. Jarvis, the arrest clerk of the Sheriff's office; never received notice from the City that any claim was made on the bonds given by him on City contracts, and all, with the exception of five, have the contractor's receipts annexed for the moneys paid by the City; a contract for work to the amount of $70,000 would call for about a $5,000 bond to the City.

The next bondsman examined was Richard M. Tweed, a son of the "Boss" and one of the bondsmen who swears to $1,200,000. He testified that he was twenty-four years of age, and owned a large amount of real estate in this City.

Mr. Tweed was just about to describe his large amount of property when the officer of the Court announced that Judge Cardozo was about to leave, and the examination would have to be adjourned.

Mr. Choate objected to an adjournment, but on counsel going before Judge Cardozo, he decided in favor of a recess until this morning at 9½ A. M.

There was a large crowd in attendance during the examination, all of whom seemed on the very tiptoe of expectation when the examination of young Tweed commenced. The bondsmen appearing on the new bond are Richard M. Tweed, $600,000; Sidney T. Fairchild, $150,000; Bernard Kelly, $100,000; Charles Devlin, $100,000, and Hugh Hastings, $50,000, each being liable for the entire $1,000,000 on the bond, though nominally recorded for the respective amounts stated.

Tweed Resigns from Erie.

The resignation of Tweed as one of the directors of the Erie Railway was forwardeb to the President of that Company on Thursday last, and was accepted. Henry Sherward, of Corning, N. Y. was elected in his place.

Whereabouts of Tweed's Yacht.

The steam-yacht *William M. Tweed*, formerly the *Fanny*, arrived at Bridgeport, Conn., from Norwalk, yesterday afternoon, in tow of the tug *D. S. Stetson*, and is now lying at anchor at that place. Much comment has been provoked by the appearance of this boat in Bridgeport Harbor, and it is generally believed that the reason for bringing it there was to escape attachment by the creditors of the "Boss." Both in external appearance and in her interior fitting up, the *Tweed* is one of the most elegant pleasure-boats afloat. Upon its stern, in place of the usual name and hailing port, is the monogram, "W. M. T.," in raised letters.

CONNOLLY STILL IN JAIL.

Probability of His Remaining a Prisoner Until After New-Year's Day.

Connolly's bail was all ready on Thursday last, and the names of the sureties being submitted to Sheriff Brennan they were pronounced by him to be satisfactory.

Everything being arranged to secure his release on the civil suit, the only obstacle to his freedom from further imprisonment, was the fact that detainers are lodged with Warden Tracey, for his detention on the fifteen indictments for misdemeanors found against him until he can be given in charge to the criminal authorities. Precautions were taken by Connolly's counsel to prevent the possibility of his incarceration in the Tombs, by having everything prepared to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, which is only possible when he is arrested on the criminal charge. His appearance before a convenient Judge, as in the case of Tweed, was also arranged for, should he be committed without bail, or be required to give a larger sum than could be raised immediately. His friends, in consequence of these preparations, confidently expected that he would be at liberty yesterday. Unfortunately for their calculations, Mrs. Devlin, widow of Daniel Devlin, who was at first willing to sign the bail bond for $50,000, was made aware that she, in signing the bond, was responsible, not only for the $100,000 in which she was to justify, but for the whole $500,000 bail, in the event of the disappearance of Connolly; she became alarmed by this intelligence and refused to become bail.

Her withdrawal as one of the sureties makes it now extremely probable that Connolly will spend his New-Year's Day in jail. Those who remain accepted sureties by the Sheriff are Messrs. George Hoffman, Joel Fithian, Charles M. Connolly, James Connolly and two other nephews of the Ex-Controller. To correct an error which seems to be prevalent, it may be stated that when Mr. Connolly's bail is ready and accepted he will be released on the civil suit, after which his bondsmen will have twenty days to justify in.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Prominent Member of the Ring—A. Oakey Hall's Elegy of Cock-Robin.

The blight which our exposures have brought upon the infamous "Ring," and on so many of the wicked enterprises depending upon it for access to the public coffers, has reached that "pure" editorial room in which the "dull ass" of the City Hall used to cudgel his brain to such wretched account. The *Leader*, while John Clancey lived and controlled it, was known as a bold and sprightly journal, but it has died in the hands of Mayor Hall in spite of the infusion of much public money. Last night the foreman of the composing-room informed his "hands" that they might look for work elsewhere, as the proprietor of the paper thought it best to suspend further publication of the thieves' organ. This intelligence did not seem to take the men very much by surprise, for, as the "brains" of the party had gone to Canada for the benefit of his health, they thought the small fry would probably soon follow.

The *Leader* has not contained much lately that could be quoted with profit, but we cannot refrain from giving a few notes from its "dying number." It will be seen that the passion for jesting in its editor is strong even in death, and his last joke, though meant to be sad, will, as is usual with his jokes, provoke the opposite emotion.

From the New-York Leader of Today.

There is a story connected with the *Leader* office that any man who came on the paper is sure to die—the only exception being Mr. S. K. Fiske, who was saved by being connected with the *Herald*, and by taking a trip to Europe. There is but one printer living who was on the paper ten years ago. This story is almost a superstition in the office. When the number of dead men is considered there seems to be some truth in the legend. When the present editor took charge of the paper, on the death of Mr. Van Buren, he was gloomily and patronizingly told that he was a doomed man. But he replied that he guessed that rather than die on the paper's hands he would rather have the paper die on his hands. This is the last *Leader*. "Gentlemen, this is a serious joke," said Mark Tapley. "What's the use of being jolly?"

We call the attention of our readers to our prospectus of 1872.

Next year being leap year the *Leader* will leap it.

Our readers will perceive that there is no story this week "to be continued."

The friends and contributors are respectfully invited to attend its funeral from its late residence, No. 11 Frankfort-street, on Saturday, Dec. 30.

Owing to a death in the family the *Leader* will receive no calls this New-Year's.

No cards.

The "ads," that are crowded out will hereafter appear in the new *City Record*.

THE LAST JOKE.

From the New-York Leader of Today.

Who killed the *Leader*?
I, said Goldie,
My jokes were so moldy,
I killed the *Leader*.

Who saw it die?
I, said Hart,
I did my part,
I saw it die.

Who'll take it to its grave?
I, said Baker,
I'll be the undertaker,
I'll take it to its grave.

Who'll be the parson?
I, said Davis,
And may the Lord save us,
I'll be the parson.

Who'll be chief mourner?
I, said Foreman Vale,
With a mug of ale
I'll be chief mourner.

Who'll make its shroud?
I, said Si Slokum,
I helped to choke 'im,
I'll make its shroud.

Who'll dig its grave?
I, said Wheeler,
My last was a kneeler,
I'll dig its grave.

Who'll toll the bell?
We, said its readers,
We'll miss our bright *Leader*
We'll toll the bell.

Mayor Hall and the Union Club.

Mr. A. O. Hall has placed the resignation of his membership in the Union Club in the hands of his faithful friend, August Belmont. In consequence of this step, the general meeting of the members to consider the question of his expulsion was not held. As some very unscrupulous gentlemen have spread abroad a rumor that Mr. Hall was viewed in the most friendly light by the great majority of the Union men, and that the only members who opposed his remaining in the Club were a few ferocious Republican politicians, it may be well to state the facts. As far back as a month ago a meeting was held by the House Committee, consisting of twenty-four members, to examine into the standing of Mr. Hall, and decide if he should be permitted to remain. Of this Committee, twenty-three attended, the absentee being Mr. Isaac Bell.

When the matter had been canvassed in all its bearings it was put to the vote, and the result was twelve for expulsion, eleven against. As it required a two-thirds vote to expel him the motion was lost. This termination was a great surprise to the majority of the members and a general meeting was insisted upon. A printed circular was dispatched to every one, informing them that the matter would be put to the vote of the whole association on the evening of Dec. 29. The friends of Hall, notably Mr. Belmont, then bestirred themselves in earnest to secure a favorable result, but as the time drew near and they counted their forces, it was but too plain that Hall would be expelled. To save himself from this ignominy on Thursday evening he placed his resignation in Mr. Belmont's hands, and the members were at once notified that the meeting was postponed.

Wilbour and Corson Still Out of Sight.

A subpœna from the General Sessions Grand Jury has been for some time waiting for Chas. G. Wilbour, of the New-York Printing Company, but as he has been either out of the City or carefully concealed in town, the paper has not yet been served upon him. Though the friends of Wilbour and Corson say that both are still in the City, numerous attempts to find them have proved unsuccessful. Numbers of persons have called at the Bureau of Elections, inquiring for Corson, but he is invariably "out." The New-York Printing Company, as has been stated in the Times, is to be sold by the Sheriff—as quietly as possible, it is said.

The Tammany General Committee—The Organization to be Kept Up—Resolutions Passed Last Night.

The members of the Tammany General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, Mr. Henry Woltman presiding. Judge Barnard, Hon. Henry Genet, Hon. Thos. Fields, Justices Shandley and Cox, and others, occupied seats on the platform.

On the motion of Hon. Judge Connolly, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The fact that grave charges of fraud and corruption in office have been made against prominent leaders of the Democratic Party of this City through the public Press and the proceedings in our Courts are familiar to all, and,

Whereas, The organization of Tammany Hall, of which these individuals were members, feels deeply the opprobrium their conduct has brought upon it, and while it regrets that they should so far forget the obligations resting upon them in the high positions to which they had been elevated through its power and influence as to bring disgrace upon themselves and defeat upon the Democratic Party; yet we we cannot for a moment admit that the sins or crimes of a few persons connected with it should be allowed to work the destruction of the organization or paralyze its usefulness for the future. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it necessary to the interests of the Democratic Party of the State and nation that the organization known as the Tammany Hall General Committee should continue to be the regular Democratic organization of the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a thorough reform in the administration of our Municipal and State Governments, and also of a radical reform in the Federal Government, to the end that the rights and benefits designed to be conferred by govermental organization may be enjoyed by all, while economy and integrity should mark the administration of each and every department of the same.

Resolved, That while we in the strongest terms condemn those who have used the influence of their offices to defraud the City and County, and have thereby imposed increased burdens upon the people, we at the same time commend the exertions of all men who, with a desire to benefit their fellow-citizens, have devoted their time and energies in exposing corruption and stopping the sluice ways of fraud and extravagant expenditure.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to give all the aid in our power to perfect a radical reform in the administration of our City and County affairs.

The January elections were directed to be held on the 6th of January.

A dispute arose as to the representation of the Twenty-second Ward in the Committee. There were two tickets presented, one containing nine and the other twelve names. A motion was made to exclude the ticket containing nine names, on the ground they were forged, and it was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

OUR NAVAL VESSELS.

Condition of the Iron-Clads and Other Government Vessels at Mare Island.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 13.

At Mare Island there are now eight or nine war vessels, varying much in size and armament, but more in preservation and decay. The iron ships *Comanche* and *Monadnock* lie side by side anchored near the docks, and nearly opposite the gun park. The *Comanche* has been in no service. Since her building she has only steamed around the bay two or three times. Thus far she has only benefited a part of the Government—those mechanics who wrought the iron, the men who shipped her round the Horn, the parties who raised her from the sunken *Aquilla* and adjusted her component parts, and the keepers who inspect her decks. Not so with the *Monadnock*—she was in several severe engagements during the rebellion; marks of iron hail have deeply indented her plated armor; shot buried themselves in the unyielding plate, but failed to penetrate. Both ships are roofed to protect them from the weather. Each ship, as well as each of the other vessels here out of commission, has two watchmen. The men are permitted to have no fire on board, necessitating them to procure their victuals on shore. The *Jamestown*—the old and time-honored *Jamestown*—lately put out of commission, is dismantled, and lies idly at the dock. She has been inspected. Her timbers are some of them rotten, and quite a number of planks will have to be supplied, as their decayed state renders them useless. The *Dacotah* and *Nyack* are hauled out in shoal water. They are stripped to their decks. The *Nyack* has her machinery in the hulk and going to ruin in rust. Everything is open and exposed to weather and water. She has every facility to decompose and resolve herself to primary elements. The *Dacotah* was last year made ready for repairs, the order was countermanded, and the vessel hauled where she now lies and rested so as to balance across a high ridge. In consequence she is parted in the middle. The seams between the planks gape wide and freely, and let the waters enter the vessel. The boilers and machinery are taken to pieces, and lie in unrighteous confusion about the hulk. There are few if any of the planks in the hull sound; the timbers of many of them are so decayed that they are unfit for further use. A few more years' exposure and the *Dacotah* and appurtenances will be of the things that were, but are no more. The tug *Monterey* lies alongside of the two ships last named for repairs—waiting for repairs is not a new thing for the *Monterey*; she has belonged to the Government for seven years, and has been on the list, "Out of commission for repairs," almost constantly. Probably she will be ready to tow the *Nyack* and *Dacotah* out of the harbor when they are repaired and in commission; but to enable her to do so the winds and the waves will have to lie together asleep.

The old receiving-ship *Independence*, with her new lustre on her seamy sides, raises her head in pride. She beckons the incoming tide, and nods a farewell to the retiring wave. Her days of usefulness are not nearly passed. The *Cyane* has been anchored in the stream, but, having sprung a leak, she is waiting to be ordered on the dry dock. When that will be deponent saith not. The *Vanderbilt* floats in the stream, with all the upper masts removed. The most prominent objects above deck are the smoke-stacks. The yellow paint is peeling off in blotches and patches, so that a man viewing the vessel's worn and wasting habiliments is reminded of a contraband in tattered pants and seedy coat, chained to the block, and grinning at the coming man who is to put a price on his head and a coat on his back; and so she rattles her shackles and grins, and will until Government lays down a sesterce for transmutation. The *Lackawanna* is undergoing thorough repairs. She has been on the dry dock and stripped to the keel, and supplied with new timbers and plank for her hull. This work is now done, and she is removed from the docks and the riggers are set to work furnishing new rigging. When this work is finished, her guns and armament will be put aboard, and she will be pronounced as stanch and firm as the day she was launched. If she be not, it will be the fault of those who have repaired her, for Uncle Sam has paid amply to have complete timbers, hull, and rigging, and all. The ship *Kearsarge*, that sent the *Alabama* to inspect the Atlantic bed "where corals deepest lie," is now on the ways. Her sheeting and planking will be taken off, she will be stripped from stem to stern, and all rottenness removed.

The Transfer of Surplus City Funds—The City Chamberlain Still Anxious About Sands' $75,000.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the sinking fund was held yesterday afternoon, the Mayor presiding.

A preamble and resolution were read to the effect that as there is a sum of $982,080 in the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, and as $162,000 only of this sum will be required for the payment of such interest, that $800,000 of the surplus be credited to the general fund.

The Chamberlain said it appeared the Commissioners desired to transfer $800,000 of the moneys belonging to the sinking fund to the general fund.

The Controller said that was the idea. The law authorized the transfer. The Controller then read the law authorizing the transfer of any surplus from the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the City debt to the general fund for the diminution of taxation.

The Chamberlain said he knew all about the law, when it was passed, and for what reason, but the law was not obligatory.

The Secretary of the Board remarked that the Board of Apportionment had already considered this sum of $800,000 in its estimates for the year, and the minutes of this Board were read, showing that fact.

The Mayor said he, as Mayor and Chairman of the Board, had always voted with the Controller on such questions as this. He believed this transfer of surplus funds had been made regularly every year.

The Controller said that as the interest on the City debt had been provided for, there could be no possible use in retaining this surplus in the fund. The resolution was then adopted, and a motion made to adjourn.

The Chamberlain, however, interposed with a question to the Controller, as to what he had to report in regard to that $75,000 paid to Nathaniel A. Sands.

The Controller said he had nothing to report at present, and before any further questions could be put the Mayor declared the Board adjourned.

The Interest on Public Moneys—Attitude of the City Chamberlain.

Yesterday afternoon City Chamberlain Bradley sent the following notice to the Tenth National Bank, the Broadway Bank and the United States Trust Company:

In view of the question recently discussed as to the amount payable under the arrangement made by you with the Chamberlain, under the provisions of chapter 623 of the Laws of 1866, I take occasion to again advise you that, in order to comply strictly with the provisions of the second section of that act, you will pay as usual to the Chamberlain your proportionate share to the monthly balance to cover expenses enumerated in that section. The residue of the sum payable on such monthly balance, you will hold to the credit of the City or County, according to the source from which the same shall accrue, subject to such disposition as may be hereafter made of the amount by law. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
City Chamberlain and County Treasurer.

Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Appeals was held Thursday, at the Everett House, Union-square, the members present being Col. Sprague, of Narragansett; Mr. Vail, of Hartford; Mr. Burnard, of Troy; Col. Hall, of Brooklyn, and Mr. K. C. Barker, of Detroit. The following is the list of cases investigated, and the decisions of the Board thereon:

J. H. Martin appeals from the ruling of the Fleetwood Park Association, who expelled him for pulling his horse in a race. The Board decided that he should not be reinstated.

Charles Records appeals to be reinstated. The Board confirms its previous judgment of expulsion.

Clark McAllister was expelled by the Scott County Agricultural Association, for abusive language, and appeals to be reinstated. The Board refuse to reinstate him unless recommended to do so by the Scott County Association.

Thomas P. Wallis, owner of the horse *James H. Colman*, appeals to the Board for a revision of the decision of the Judges at Fleetwood Park. The Board decided that the fourth heat was won by *James H. Colman*, and that the race in question was to be contested only by the two horses, *James H. Colman* and *Charley Green*, from that point, and orders the race to be trotted out between these two horses on Fleetwood course, on the first good day and track after the 15th of May, 1872.

The case of John Murphy was referred to the next semi-annual meeting of the Board, as were also those of Washington D. C. Smith, Budd Doble, Alexander Patterson against the Rensseller Park Association; E. S. Stokes, Benjamin M. Cowan, W. W. Page, Col. Moulton, S. Lascher and S. D. and B. G. Bruce.

W. S. Frazier—Appeal against the decision of the National Park Association, Aug. 15, 1871; decision of the judges vacated.

Waldo T. Pierce against Presumpscot Association, in the matter of the mare *Butterball*; the Board decides to excuse the owner from penalty, but continues the expulsion of the mare.

Prospect Park Association, on the question of conditional entries; the Board refer them to Rules 2 and 3 of the National Code, which forbids the entries upon conditions that are opposed to other entries of the same class.

The same Association are ordered to pay the third money in the three-year-old race to the winner.

The same Association ask for advice and decision in the case of *Kingston* and mate and *Honest Allen* and mate; the Board decides that *Kingston* and mate win the race.

John Splan against the Prospect Park Association. Decision: To be reinstated on payment of the entrance money due.

John S. Carr. This was a case of suppressed time, and the decision of expulsion was confirmed.

J. B. Burlew against the Canandaigua Association. The Board decide that he receive his entrance money back.

O. S. Dorman. A case of suppressed time; horse expelled.

In the case of A. R. Hall, the Board refuses to interfere; and in that of Washington D. C. Smith, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, the matter is continued until the next meeting.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—7 P. M.—The barometer has fallen since Thursday afternoon everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, except on Lake Superior, and is now rising from that lake to Lake Erie and St. Lawrence. The lowest pressure continues in Kansas and Nebraska. The temperature has risen very generally, and especially in Mississippi and North Carolina. Rain has fallen at most points in the South-west, the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic coast. Brisk southerly winds with cloudy weather and rain are reported from San Francisco; light and variable winds east of the Mississippi, and increasing north-east winds with snow on Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

The conditions are favorable for the development of an area of low pressure in Arkansas and Missouri, moving northward on Saturday. Threatening weather will probably continue in the Gulf and Southern States, with rain on the latter coasts. An area of rising barometer, with partially cloudy and clearing weather, will probably extend during the night and on Saturday south-eastward over New-York and New-England. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Boiler Explosion at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—A boiler in the steam saw mill known as the Chesapeake Molding and Turning Works, of Harrington Brothers, exploded this morning. The explosion was terrific, shattering the brick walls of the building, which was new, toppling down chimneys and scattering bricks, mortar, beams of wood and fragments of iron several hundred yards. Immediately after the explosion flames burst forth, but the fire was extinguished soon after the arrival of the engines. The work of removing the *débris* was commenced, and the dead body of Wm. Harrington, senior partner, was reached. Charles Lyle, a workman, was rescued from the ruins, but is not considered fatally injured. Wm. Jennings, engineer, was next reached and rescued. He is badly burned. It is not yet known whether there are others in the ruins. The boiler was new, and the cause of the explosion is unknown. The building is insured for $10,000.

Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature.				
Degree Fahrenheit	30	31	34	34
Stand of Barometer in inch.	30.25	30.20	..	30.13

Return of Cuban Troops to Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Four companies of colored Havana firemen, who have been operating in the Cinco Villas District, but were recently relieved by order of Captain-General Valmaseda, because there were sufficient troops in that district, returned to Havana this evening, and were received with enthusiasm. They are the first troops that have returned from the insurrectionary districts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The new Hudson River Bridge at Albany is completed, and trains pass over it.

A portion of the shoemakers at Natick, Mass., are on a strike against a decrease of wages.

The *Official Journal*, of Paris, denies that the Germans have made any arrests of French citizens, to be held as hostages.

Three carloads of Japanese and Chinese silks, valued at $2,000,000, were sent eastward from San Francisco on Tuesday.

James Middaugh, of Stone Ridge, while driving near Bristol, was thrown out of a wagon by a runaway horse, and died in a short time.

Marsh Noe, a mason residing in Rahway, died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received on the succeeding day.

M. Gambetta, who was last at Versailles, has gone to Toulon. While at the former city he addressed the Radicals, counselling patience and moderation.

The frigate *Chattanooga* sunk at League Island was used as a store-ship. The machinery had been removed, as she was a complete failure as a war vessel.

The directors of the European and North American Railroad, at Bangor, Me., yesterday elected M. H. Angell Superintendent, vice Lent, resigned.

The bulletin from Sandringham yesterday states that the Prince is gaining strength, and the swelling above the hip is subsiding and causes less pain.

Alexander Pullen, who plead guilty to a charge of burglary, at New-Brunswick, was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The proceedings in London against the dealers in the *Day's Doings* have been suspended for three months on the promise of the accused to stop selling the paper.

The Governor of Massachusetts has commuted the sentence of Charles H. Coffee, the negro boy who murdered an old man in Dartmouth, to life imprisonment.

The Committee on the Bank of France are disposed to increase the circulation of the bank 300,000,000 francs, instead of 600,000,000 francs, as demanded by the Government.

The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad between Laramie and Rawlins Stations continues. The track is reported clear east of Laramie and west of Rawlins.

The Grand Duke Alexis held a public reception in Detroit, yesterday, in the City Hall. He afterward visited the House of Correction and drove around the city. He leaves for Chicago today.

C. F. Heiss, J. P. Meyers and B. F. McCarthey have been held at Philadelphia in $2,000 each to answer to charges of extorting money by acting as a mercantile detective agency.

B. W. Morgan, the defeated candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, has entered a criminal suit for libel against the proprietors of the *Evening Leader* for articles published against him during the campaign.

The Committee appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic to make arrangements for the erection of a memorial monument to the late Gen. J. B. McPherson, have sued T. D. Jones, sculptor, to recover $19,125 damages for failing to complete the work in the time specified in the contract.

The investigation at Halifax, N. S., into the conduct of Dr. Gussip, of the steam-ship *Franklin*, continues. Evidence confirms the report that there were twenty-eight deaths from cholera while on the voyage, and two deaths while the ship was in the harbor, and that the bodies were thrown overboard. The disease was Asiatic cholera.

Hoax Concerning the Loss of a United States Frigate.

The report from Boston that the frigate *Wabash* had encountered a severe gale, and lost thirty or forty men overboard, is pronounced false. The Navy Department at Washington has received no information relative to the alleged disaster to the frigate *Wabash*. The last heard from her was by a cable telegram, on the 16th inst., announcing her arrival at Cadiz; all well. She would thence go to the Mediterranean, but the time was not stated.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Queen Victoria's Letter to the English People.

Assassination of German Soldiers by the French.

Plan for the Reorganization of the French Army.

Arrival of the Steamer Florida at Nassau, Disabled.

Complications Over the Speakership at Albany.

Investigations Into the Municipal Corruptions at Chicago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Letter of Thanks from Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—This afternoon papers publish a letter from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in which she says she desires to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy exhibited for her family by the whole nation at the illness of her dear son, the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling, says the Queen, shown by her people during the painful and terrible days of the Prince's illness, their sympathy with herself and her beloved daughter the Princess of Wales, and the general joy manifested at the improvement in the health of the Prince, has made a deep and ineffaceable impression upon her heart. The manifestations of the people are nothing new to her, for she met with the same sympathy ten years ago, when a similar illness to that under which her son is suffering removed the mainstay of her life—the best, wisest and kindest husband that ever lived. Her Majesty says she also wishes to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Princess of Wales, and concludes her letter by the expression of the hope that her faithful subjects will continue to pray for the complete recovery of the Prince.

FRANCE.

Assassination of German Troops by the French.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An attempt was made Sunday night in the town of Charleville, in the Department of Ardennes, to assassinate a corporal and trumpeter belonging to a Bavarian regiment quartered in that place. The wounds received by the corporal, it is believed, will result in death. The German military authorities have commenced a searching investigation into the affair, with the object of discovering and punishing the would-be assassins. The repeated outrages upon the German troops in the occupied departments have caused the issue of orders providing for the severe chastisement of all persons guilty of such offenses. The master of a college in Vitry le Francais has been seized and held as a hostage, because some of the students under his charge manifested their disapproval of the presence of the German soldiers.

Reorganization of the French Army.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Committee of the Assembly on the Reorganization of the Army proposes to make the term of military service five years on active duty, four years in the first reserve, and six years in the secondary reserve.

THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

Arrival at Nassau, N. P., in Distress—A Spanish Man-of-War Takes a Look at Her Papers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec 24, via LAKE CITY, Fla., Dec. 29.—A lively sensation stirred this usually quiet port this morning, when it was announced that the steamer *Florida*, of filibustering fame, was outside in a disabled condition. The active days of blockade-running were brought to mind, and one would have thought a fresh arrival from the blockaded coast was coming in with a United States cruiser at her heels. A tug was at once sent to the assistance of the steamer, when it was found that she had lost her foretopmast in the voyage from St. Thomas, W. I. The *Florida* sailed from St. Thomas Dec. 14, under sail, and having unshipped her screw, the loss of her topmast was a serious matter in the weather she encountered. There was a report that the Spanish man-of-war lying here insisted on examining her papers on her appearance, but this story is not verified. The destination of the *Florida* is New-York, and she will resume her voyage as soon as she has made the necessary repairs. It is possible she may readjust her propeller and take in a supply of coal, in which event she will not wait to repair her sailing gear at this port.

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

Contentions of the Candidates for the Position of Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—This morning the feeling was strong in favor of Alvord, and now his friends seem certain. His supporters, however, are showing their hand too boldly, and there is streaming from his room at all hours a steady flow of Canal men, whose presence indicates where lies the great strength of the Ex-Governor. This clientage is a base upon which the friends of Smith are building hopes, and even the Governor is said to express fears that his friends are unwise. Mr. Alberger is not an active candidate; he would be pleased to be accepted in case of compromise between Smith and Alvord, but is not sanguine of success. His friends from Buffalo are anxious that he should be Chairman of Canals, and so will keep him in the field until the last. The friends of Mr. Alvord, depending upon the combinations formed, say that Smith will withdraw by Monday night. The impression is that the reported meeting in New-York yesterday means Twombly for Speaker. All kinds of rumors are afloat, but the fact that Alvord is losing strength is apparent. Senator Conkling has written to a friend to say that he will not be here, and will personally take no part in the contest.

Indictments Found Against Members of the Chicago City Government for Bribery and Corruption.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The special Grand Jury impaneled to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption against certain members of the Common Council, made a partial presentation today. They found true bills of indictment against Aldermen McGrath and Glade, also against Ex-Aldermen Montgomery and Walsh, and recommend that all be placed under heavy bonds. The work of the Grand Jury is but partially accomplished. It is expected that every guilty member will be indicted, and this will probably wipe out half the Board.

The rumor that J. Young Scammon had purchased the *Republican*, is confirmed.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 12, and Queenstown on Dec. 15, and touched at Halifax on Dec. 26, reached this port yesterday, with intelligence later by three days than that already at hand.

ROSSEL.

The Reign of the Commune—Story of Rossel's Resignation and Flight.

A number of Rossel's writings, intended for posthumous publication, have appeared in print in Paris. The author, in the extract following, explains the exact nature of the circumstances which attended his resignation, contemplated arrest and final flight:

"On the 8th of May the chiefs of legion assembled to enter their protest against the formation of regiments. Many of them who were sent to me for this purpose declared that their authority was sufficiently established to enable them to put troops in the field at once, and promised me for the next day twenty-five battalions, of 500 men each, in marching trim. I did not place much dependence on this promise; but, as a success was urgent, if it were only to give time to organize the defense, I determined, if they brought me a few battalions in good condition, to go out with them, and engage the enemy in the open field. I gave orders at the same time for Bergeret's regiment to be present, as I knew it to be better prepared than the others. Bergeret promised, but gave an excuse at the eleventh hour for the absence of three battalions which would not march for want of certain accessories. Several chiefs of legion came also in the evening to apprise me that they would not be able to provide the troops which they had promised. It was then that I dictated my resignation, copies of which I sent to the most widely-circulated journals. The next moment I learned that the tricolor was floating over Fort Issy, which had been abandoned on the preceding evening by the garrison, and which I in vain attempted to reoccupy. I went afterward, for conscience sake, to see the troops which the chiefs of legion had assembled, and caused their effective strength to be counted. This effective did not amount to 5,000 men, and was composed of wretched troops. The Commune, on the receipt of my letter, sent two deputations, one after the other, to persuade me to withdraw my resignation. On my refusal, they ordered the Commission of War to assume the direction of the Delegation of War, and to place me under arrest. At the same time, the Central Committee, which was sitting at the Ministry of War, was sending me deputation after deputation to ask me to present myself at their meetings. I was obliged to yield to their pressure, and I gave them the explanations which they required, pointing out to them that I could not be expected to do all the work—to be at once Corporal and Captain—to run hither and thither after men who were tired of fighting, while all those who ought to have been working were occupied in very unseasonable deliberations. The Central Committee was stupefied. On leaving, I went and dined with Dombrowski, where I received a messenger from the Central Committee, who informed me that the Committee was going to ask the Commune to allow me full powers. I returned to the Ministry at about 10 o'clock, where I received the visit of all the Commission of War, reinforced with Johannard and Delescluze. After the first compliments had passed between us, Delescluze reproached me with having publicly placarded the capture of Fort Issy. I answered him rather sharply, that the people ought to be the first to hear news of this importance. We argued for some time on this point, which was the greatest grievance the Commune had against me; and the Commission, which had brought with it a warrant of arrest, went away without communicating this warrant to me, and after having begged that I would continue to discharge my functions till the next day. This I agreed to do only on the condition that I should be allowed to retain one of the members of the Commission to sign all documents. On the following morning the Commission, very much perplexed at not having carried out its formal order, sends me two of its members to invite me to accompany them to the Hôtel de Ville. After they had breakfasted with me I took them in my carriage to the Hôtel de Ville, and I remained at the Questure till 5 o'clock without being either free or a prisoner. At 5 o'clock Gerardin joined us, and informed me that he had come to constitute himself prisoner with me. The sitting of the Commune had been uproarious. No reason would be listened to, and an act of indictment had been decreed against me. They had even named the Court-martial, of which Collet was to be the President. I could not bear the idea of appearing as an accused before this Collet, whom I had seen in abject fear of the shells at Issy, and it was then that I determined to fly from the justice of the Commune. I brought Gerardin away with me in my carriage, which set us down in the Boulevard St. Michel, and each of us went in search of a lodging.

I served the revolution faithfully, blindly, till the day when experience had convinced me of the vanity of the hopes I had founded on this venture. The Commune had no statesmen, no soldiers, and did not wish to have any. It accumulated ruins on itself, without having either the power or even the desire of creating anything afresh. Opposed to publicity because it was conscious of its folly, opposed to liberty because it existed in an unstable equilibrium from which the slightest move was bound to make it fall, this oligarchy was the most odious despotism that can be imagined. Possessing only one idea of government, which consisted in keeping the people in its pay, it squandered by its expenditure the savings of the democracy, and ruined the hopes of the latter by causing the people to lose the habit of working. When I saw that this evil was beyond remedy—that every effort, every sacrifice, was barren—my rôle came to an end."

FAVRE'S NEW BOOK.

The Frenchman's View of Chancellor Bismarck—The Creed of the King and of the Minister.

Paris (Dec. 11) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

When Ministers leave office they are apt to drop out of sight; and M. Jules Favre already swells the ranks of vanished political reputations. But, although he has gone back to the Bar, he has not left the field of politics; and he is about to publish a book which will record all that was done by the Government of National Defense down to the 31st of October. The first part minutely details what was said by M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck during the historic interviews at Ferrières. So many great events have filled up the intervening time, that the English people, and even the French, can hardly care to follow each sentence uttered by the great statesman and the brilliant rhetorician as the one tried to outwit the other with the arts of diplomacy. Once already, indeed, has M. Jules Favre told the story. Nevertheless, the new tale is made interesting by the light which it casts on the character and the aims of Count Bismarck. M. Favre notes the chief points of his rival with all the freedom of a special correspondent. The German Chancellor should be pleased by this portrait of his impetuous honesty:

"Count Bismarck seemed to be full of vigor; his tall figure, his powerful head and strongly-marked features, impressed one with a sense of strength; at the same time, his manners were stamped with simplicity and geniality. His bearing was grave and courteous, entirely free from affectation or roughness. From the commencement of our intercourse his manner was friendly and communicative, and this tone he maintained throughout. Doubtless he considered me, as a diplomatist, entirely unworthy of him, but he had the politeness to endeavor to hide this feeling, and was apparently touched by my sincerity. As for me, I was at once struck by the clearness of his ideas, by his good sense, and by the originality of his mind. His freedom from all pretentiousness was no less remarkable. As a man of business I found him perfect, recognizing facts as they exist, interested only in practical and positive solutions, indifferent to everything that did not lead to some useful result. The immense power which he has wielded has made him neither haughty nor vain; but he holds that power firmly, and he cares not to hide the sacrifices which he has made to retain it. Nervous and impressionable, he is not always able to suppress his impetuosity. I had heard much of his extreme cleverness, but he never deceived me, although he often wounded me. While repelled by his persistency and hardness, in great things as well as small I ever found him exact and punctilious."

M. Favre gives some examples of Count Bismarck's blunt frankness. It will be remembered that the Prussian Government was accused of seeking to restore the Imperial dynasty in France, and the French Minister hinted that such was his own opinion. But the Count stopped him with a lively protest. "What matters it to us," he said, "how you govern yourselves? If we believed Napoleon to be more favorable to our interests, we would bring him back; but we leave you to choose an Administration for yourselves. What we wish is to be safe, and we cannot be safe until we get the key of the house." M. Favre urged that if Germany would grant generous terms the majority of the French people would soon see the wisdom of seeking to win her friendship, and the aim would be so favored by "wise statesmen" as to make a new war impossible. Count Bismarck's response was eminently characteristic. "The question is how to find these wise statesmen; and I am convinced that no such men exist in France." "But," the Count added, "you express noble sentiments, and if you were the Master of France I would at once treat with you." At another interview M. Favre again hinted that Count Bismarck was the only tool of that Imperialism which Prussia meant to impose upon France. The reply is not only marked by the blunt frankness of the speaker, but it assumes historical importance by the light which its casts on the views and political creed of the Count and his master.

"You deceive yourself. I have no reason to like Napoleon III. I do not deny that it would be more convenient for us to keep him on the throne; but, personally, I have no reason to praise him. If he had so willed, the two nations could have been sincere allies, and, acting together, they could have given the law to Europe. He has tried to deceive everybody, and I never trusted him; but I did not wish to fight him, as I proved in 1867 during the dispute about Luxembourg. All those about the King demanded war, and I alone resisted them. I even tendered my resignation, and thus cast a slur on my own reputation. I tell you all this only to prove that I had no wish to go to war, and war would not have taken place if it had not been declared by you. It seemed to me that France was determined to fight. When I heard the anger which was shown about the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, I was alarmed by the determination of your Ambassador, M. de Benedetti, to treat with the King alone. He troubled the King; and knowing this, I advised a policy which should give you satisfaction. When I learned that the King, following my advice, had obtained from his cousin the withdrawal of his name as candidate, I wrote to my wife that all was over, and that I should join her in the country. Great, however, was my surprise when I heard that the trouble had commenced. Our side did not show systematic hostility like the French Government, which was determined to have war. The cause was to be the humiliation of the King—a humiliation to which he could not submit. And to this moment I cannot understand such infatuation, especially when displayed by such men as M. de Gramont and M. Ollivier. The former was always a second-rate diplomatist, and M. Ollivier was an orator, but no statesman. I have already told you that, had it been to our interest to reestablish the dynasty of Napoleon, we would have done it, or we could have set up even the Orleans Princes, or M. de Chambord, who was more to our taste—at least to that of the King, who thinks much of hereditary right. As for me, I am altogether impartial—I am even a Republican. No government is good which does not satisfy the wishes of the people."

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Cordial Reception of the Knights of St. George in the Land of the Czar.

St. Petersburg (Dec. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The first thing which struck me while traveling this inclement season from Königsberg to St. Petersburg was the immense solitude extending between the old capital of Russia and the new capital of the Russian Empire. We are not living in peaceful times, though war is only just over; and one who has been an eyewitness of some of the late battles cannot well travel now without directing his thought to the topic of the day—the possibility of a new and sudden interruption of the dearly-bought peace. French newspapers are full of this. They speak of the armaments of Prussia and Russia as if the two Emperors were rushing full speed into war, and the *Gaulois* went so far as to name, a few days ago, the conditions under which Germany might purchase the neutrality of France in case of the imminent outbreak of hostilities, "abandonment of the unpaid three and a half milliards and retrocession of Elsass and Lorraine." While thinking of this, my eyes rested with satisfaction on the cold, boundless desert though which the locomotive was dragging our heavy train. No, I said to myself, this is not a smoking battle-field; there is nothing to tempt a conqueror were Russia to be attacked; there is nothing to provide for an advancing or retreating army were Russia to be the aggressor. And I thought and hoped that the "alliance Franco-Russe," of which there has been so much talking in France, was nothing but one of those unscrupulous inventions by which the Parisian Press has brought itself into such well-deserved disgrace. I was confirmed in this thought by reading the names of the knightly guests whom the Emperor Alexander has invited to St. Petersburg to celebrate St. George's Day, and who have arrived here this afternoon. Well known are these names, glorious names in Germany,—names strongly connected with the sufferings and humiliation of France. Prince Frederick Charles—that is to say, Metz, Orleans, Le Mans—Prince August of Würtemberg—that is to-say, St. Privat—Prince Hohenlohe-Tagelfingen, who bombarded Paris, Gen. Alvensleben, whose pluck stopped the French armies at Vionville, Gen. Werder, who took Strasbourg and defeated Bourbaki, the last hope of the French war party, Gen. Badritzky, the hero of Le Bourget, and last, but certainly not least, the silent Field-Marshal, Count Moltke. These are the men whom the Emperor Alexander made, during the war, Knights of the highest military order of Russia, and whom he has now, after peace has been concluded, invited to be his guests in St. Petersburg. One may turn these facts round and round; they do most certainly not look like unfriendly feelings between Russia and Germany, or like a Franco-Russian alliance against the victors of the French armies and the conquerers of the French fortresses. The Knights of St. George left Berlin on Sunday evening by the ordinary express-train, and arrived at the frontier on Monday afternoon. They were received there by a Russian Embassy, headed by the Gens. Albedinsky and Minckwincz, and conducted to the Imperial train which waited for them at the station, and took them to St. Petersburg. The journey, which lasted twenty-four hours, was planted in a way to show every possible attention to the wants and wishes of the noble travelers. Good beds had been prepared, sumptuous meals were served in the cars, and on the principal stations deputations, headed by Governors of Provinces, by Generals, and the highest functionaries of the place, came to present their respects to Prince Frederick Charles and his companion Knights of St. George. At Zarskoe-Selo, half an hour's journey from St. Petersburg, the Emperor himself came to greet his illustrious guests. He was surrounded by all the members of the Imperial family residing at this moment in St. Petersburg, and by the highest officers and officials of the Empire. The heir apparent, on whose anti-German sentiments the French party has founded such strong hopes, was there, bidding, in words and looks, hearty welcome to his father's guests; the Grand Dukes Wladimir and Constantine, the Princes of Oldenburg and Leuchtenberg followed him. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian General, while Prince Frederick Charles and Prince August of Wurtemburg, as a grateful acknowledgment of this attention, wore the uniforms of the Russian regiments of which they are the honorary commanders. The white Cross of St. George was worn by the German Princes and Generals, while Prussian decorations showed on the breast of the Russian. The Russian band played the Prussian hymn, "Heil der im Sieges Kranz." The Emperor and his staff, as well as the Imperial Princes and their followers, mounted the train and accompanied the German Knights of St. George from Zarskoe-Selo to St. Petersburg. It was altogether what the French call "*un échange de bons procédés*," and everybody looked so proudly and happy over it that it would have required the imagination of a *redacteur* of the *Figaro*, the *Gaulois* or other papers of the same stamp, to discover anything else but the existence of strong, good and true feeling between the Court of St. Petersburg and the representatives of the military power and glory of Germany.

ITALY'S BUDGET.

The Financial Statement in the Chamber of Deputies.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 12, Gen. Riciotti laid on the table a bill for the reorganization of the army, and Signor Ribotti a bill for the reorganization of the navy. Signor Sella then made his financial statement, which shows a total deficit, including the new expenses to be incurred for the reorganization of the army and navy, of from 148 to 160,000,000 of lire. Signor Sella gave a lengthy explanation in reference to the financial management of all branches of the Administration during the last ten years, and enumerated the large increase in several taxes and the progress made in the sale of the national domains. He next pointed out the economical advance of the country, and referred to the returns of imports and exports, the latter having risen in value to one milliard of lire, and being in excess of the imports, the total commercial movement having increased by two-fifths. The Minister then showed that the revenue derived from the taxes exhibits an enormous increase, and stated that, during the previous ten years, the produce of the taxes had augmented from 160,000,000 to 500,000,000 of lire, and the revenue derived from State monopolies from 175 to 296,000,000. The grist tax yields at present 4,500,000 of lire per month. Signor Sella then spoke of the revenue of the postal and telegraph administration, and mentioned the increase derived from railways. He explained the present state of the national debt, saying that Italy had redeemed a portion of her rentes, and he entered into many details on that point. Finally, Signor Sella brought forward several proposals for the improvement of the service of the public treasury by the assistance of five bankers. He further proposed that the circulation of the National Bank should be increased to 1,000 millions. He announced that the Budget will contain several new taxes, amounting to 30,000,000 of lire, the principal of which will be laid upon woven goods and petroleum, and will also comprise some new registration and stamp duties. He further announced an optional conversion of the national loan into consolidated rentes, and a financial operation in connection with ecclesiastical bonds, which would result in a diminution of the debt due by the State to the National Bank. The realization of these proposals would together yield 730,000,000 of lire, which are required to cover the deficit of the next five years. The Minister, referring to the general improvement of the public credit, proposes that the issue price of the rente should not be under 85. In conclusion, Signor Sella said: "It is time for Italy to follow a conservative policy." This financial statement was received most favorably.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A journal of Verviers, in Belgium, states that coal is so scarce in that town that the factory of MM. Peltzer has been obliged to cease working, and many others are in an almost similar situation.

One of the old nuns of Santa Teresa, who had lived in cloister fifty years, is just dead at Santa Pudenziana, of grief at being forced to leave her own old cell; and the *Voce della Verità* also adds, of the hardships of her ten minutes' drive from one convent to the other!

The Paris *Liberté* states that on Saturday, Dec. 9, about noon, the conductor of an omnibus running from St. Sulpice to la Villette, was surprised to find, on arriving at the journey's end, the only remaining outside passenger made no attempt to alight. It was, however, soon found that the man was dead, and his body stiffened with the intense cold.

There is splendid news of the Italian coral fishery during the past Summer; 311 boats left Torre del Greco during April and May for the coasts of Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia and Africa, and (with the loss of one) returned lately laden with coral to the value of 3,000,000 francs. The Government dues are 6,865 francs. The number of men employed in the fishery was 3,110.

The *Movimento* of Genoa says: A rumor which has been afloat of Garibaldi having resolved to leave Caprera for Nice, is now contradicted in the General's name by the accompanying letter from his Secretary:

CAPRERA, 28th November, 1871.

MY DEAR MME. BRETON: Some journalist has invented the story about the General quitting this island for Nice. His health is excellent. G. BASSO.

That portion of the monastery of St. Gregory on the Cœlian, in Rome, which the friars have given up to the Municipality for the Communal schools, was the habitation of Gregory XVI. before he came to the Popedom. For the present moment, however, the Giunta has decided to lodge all the beggars there until some other refuge be provided for them. Thus the venerable home of St. Gregory, after nursing Pope-Kings, returns to what he used it for, in the strange vicissitudes of monastic houses.

The *Economista d'Italia* of the 3d inst., reports a most disastrous hurricane which has burst over the coast of Calabria. The railway between Bianconovo and Gioissa, which is a portion of the Reggio-Roccella line, is almost entirely destroyed. Little more than one kilometre remains visible, and all the embankments for controlling torrents have been carried away. Private property has also suffered frightfully, and many houses at Ardore, Siderno, and other places have been totally destroyed. At Bovalino fourteen dwellings were carried away by the flood, as well as several storehouses full of oil. The damage is estimated at not less than 2,000,000 livres.

The *Russian Invalid* publishes a detailed report of the armaments of the Russian army. It appears that a sufficient number of breech-loaders have now been manufactured to supply the established number of troops for the army when on a war footing. Metallic cartridges are being constructed to an amount proportionate to the number of rifles. By the 1st of January next the War Office will possess 1,004,188 breech-loading rifles. Last November the numbers ready for issue were 213,927 infantry rifles according to the Carl system, 704,489 infantry rifles according to the Kruk system, and 31,791 cavalry rifles of the same system; total, 950,207. The number of metallic cartridges ready for issue last November was 213,800,000.

The *Libertà*, of Rome, publishes a letter from an Evangelical pastor, who makes the following complaint: "A child belonging to the Evangelical communion was taken to be buried. A monk who pretends to exercise absolute authority in the Communal cemetery, would not allow the little corpse to be put into the mortuary. As, however, we were provided with a regular permission to bury, he had to let us proceed. I asked the custodian where I might perform the funeral service, which, according to Evangelical custom, should take place in the burial-ground. He replied that I might perform it in the mortuary. I therefore began the service, read a few verses of Scripture, addressed a few words to my hearers, and especially to the mother of the child, who had herself wished to accompany it to the cemetery, and ended the funeral service with prayer, when suddenly the hall was invaded by a crowd of individuals, who, making a great noise and ordering us to go, obliged me to interrupt the funeral service. At the head of these was the custodian, who, although he had told me I could perform the service in that place, now came to tell me that I could not continue it. He was backed by two Peace officers armed with guns. Some friends and I had much trouble to convince these men that they must let us complete the funeral ceremony in peace."

BUILDING IN THIS CITY.

The Year's Work—Number and Classification of New Buildings.

The building interests of a City like New-York are of the greatest importance, and nothing adds so much to its material prosperity as the increase each year of new and elegant structures. In this respect the past year has been an exceptional one, the number of new buildings prepared for erection in the Metropolis being much larger and more superior than usual. The total number of buildings proposed for erection in the City, from Jan. 1 to the present date, Dec. 29, 1871, is 2,738, an increase over the number of last year of 549. A classification of the year's work shows the following result: Brown-stone fronts, 1,130; iron fronts, 38; Ohio stone fronts, 18; marble fronts, 3; granite fronts, 2; brick fronts, 1,466; and frame buildings, 81—the latter being erected for the most part on the extreme limits of the City. The class of buildings embraced in the above list is as follows: Churches, 11; public buildings, 4; hospitals, 4; asylums, 2; public library, 1; normal college, 1; school-houses, 6; Court-house, 1; Station-house, 1; banks, 2; market, 1; railway depot, 1; hotels, 6; apartment-houses, 12; first-class dwellings, 978; second-class dwellings, 229; tenement-houses, 511; stores and tenements, 570; first-class stores, 69; second-class stores, 38; third-class stores, 25; newspaper office, 1; club-houses, 2; office building, 1; factories, 95; workshops, 17; breweries, 3; stables, 132, and miscellaneous, 17. A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows an increase in nearly every class of structure, and it may be stated as a fact that that never at any time in the history of this City has the building interest been in a more active state than at the present. The plans for alterations submitted at the Department of Buildings during the year have also been numerous, and the improvements contemplated of a marked character, nearly all being for the remodeling of buildings to that degree that, when finished, they will present, to a great extent, the appearance of new edifices. The result of the year's labors, as a whole, is an evidence both of enterprise and prosperity.

Christmas Tree at St. John's Chapel.

The services in this chapel, on St. John's Day, were more than encouraging and animating—they were thrilling. Over 2,000 children, preceded by their clergy, entered the church, singing with joyfulness the processional hymn, entitled "We march, we march to victory." Rev. Mr. Cook then intoned, in the most effective manner, the Lord's Prayer and several versicles. The "Cantate Domino" ensued, sung by all in the vast assemblage. The Gospel for the day was read by Rev. Mr. Bruce; as a response to which the children joyously sang the carol beginning, "Once more the happy day draws near." The Creed, several versicles, and collects appropriate to the occasion were intoned by Mr. Cook; and when his voice was heard, not above, but through, the rustle and din of over 2,000 children, jubilant with excitement, all present certainly must have realized the necessity, not to say the beauty and pathos, of intoning the services of the Church in all vast assemblages. A carol, called "Bright, Bright, in Silver Light," was then sung, to a most gleesome tune, by all present. Dr. Weston, the chief pastor of the chapel, in his own felicitous way, then addressed the children. He was followed by the rector of the parish in a plain but weighty and most impressive address. Again the children, and "children of a larger growth" for that matter, were made joyous by singing a carol entitled "How Beautiful Our Christmas Tree." Although the tree and all its ornaments were bright enough, yet, when the children, in the carol, came to the words, "For brighter light than now we see shone at the Savior's birth," a volume of light broke forth which revealed the whole chancel in dazzling splendour, immediately after which the blessing of peace was given by the Rector. Then followed the presentation of gifts. So delighted were the children at which, that oftimes the gladness and surprise which they endeavored to restrain, broke out like "the sound of many waters." Dr. Weston, Rev. Mr. Cook and Rev. Mr. Wiswall, all of whom are devoted to the school, then read the names of those children entitled to special rewards for their proficiency and fidelity. Among the clergy present to testify the deep interest which they took in the services, we noticed Rev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Mr. Brown, and among the laity, with several others, Gen. Dix. To the clergy of this chapel, and especially to the band of noble men and devoted women who uphold their hands, we tender our congratulations; to old Trinity, too, with her four or five other chapels, we also tender our congratulations. She is now doing a work which is an honor and a blessing to the land; the rising generation, especially the poor, the bone and sinew of our City, when they come to their manhood and womanhood, will "call her blessed." To her rector, to her clergy, to her vestry and to her people, we say God-speed.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.

Report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census till recently appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and now Acting Superintendent, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. It is comprised in forty quarto pages, and is intended to preface the first, or Population volume of the Ninth Census, of which the Census Office has all the tables completed, except those few which involve the tabulation of age and sex returns in their preparation.

The report deals first with the great central facts of the census, which affect the constitutional population and political representation of the country in the National Legislature, and then discusses the questions pertaining to the true population as distinct from the constitutional representative population, and the causes which have contributed to reduce this population below the number which calculations, based on the increase of the people heretofore, had led most persons to expect the census would exhibit. Incidentally, with remarks on the thoroughness of the enumeration, and complaints against the census, is a discussion of the deficiences of the law under which it has been taken, with suggestions for changes in legislation to remedy the defects. The remainder of the report, which is about half of the forty pages, is occupied with an account of the manner in which the work of making the enumeration, and preparing the results for information, has been carried on by the Census Office, pointing out changes in schedules, and special efforts to overcome, in the administration of the law, the difficulties which its provisions threw in the way of securing valuable returns, and embracing other similar matters pertinent to the subject of the report.

The report opens with the following clear and brief statement of the causes of delay in the publication of returns:

"The enumeration of inhabitants at the ninth census of the United States, which, by law, was commenced on the 1st of June, 1870, was substantially completed on the 9th of January, 1871. At that date returns had been received covering 38,333,417 persons, leaving 222,566, as was subsequently determined, to be returned, more than one-half of whom, it is fair to assume, had then been enumerated. Yet, for this inconsiderable fraction of the population the country was obliged to wait seven and a half months. On the 23d of February returns had been received covering all but 92,266 of the population. The last returns from any of the former free States were received April 3, 1871, comprising 271 names to complete the township of Lodi, Athens County, Ohio. On the 9th of June the number of persons still to be returned was 18,606. On the 23d of June returns were received from the last county of Mississippi. On the 29th of July returns were received from the last county of Texas. On the 23d of August returns were received from the townships of Bowen and Wharton's Creek, Madison County, Arkansas, (304 names,) completing the enumeration.

These delays, most vexatious and most discreditable in a national work of such importance as the census of the United States, were, as you are aware, absolutely unavoidable, with existing census machinery. All the authority and all the resources which the law intrusts to this office and to the Department were employed in abundant season to have secured the completion of the entire work within the time prescribed, but for the ineradicable defects of the act of 1850, under which, with a few and slight modifications, the census of the United States continues to be taken. Until the law shall vest in the Department the same control over its agents at the census which is possessed by other Departments in respect to their agents, and by this Department in respect to all its other operations, it will never be practicable to determine, within six months, the period for the completion of the census, nor to provide that, when the work is supposed to be finished, some portion of the territory shall not be found which has not been covered by the enumeration, and in which the service must be organized at the last moment, without due preparation and at a great and increasing disadvantage. With sincere deference, I submit that it is not worthy of a great nation that its census should be so tardily and so loosely taken as is inevitable in the United States under existing provisions of law."

Here follows a statement of the constitutional population of each of the thirty-four States of the Union. The whole "constitutional population of the United States, (excluding, that is, 'Indians not taxed' and the inhabitants of the Territories) upon the 1st of June, 1870, as finally determined by the complete census, was 38,113,253. The positive increase during the decade had been 6,929,509, a gain of 22.22 per cent. Of this aggregate of 38,113,253, the white population embraced 33,203,740, an increase of 6,509,960 during the decade, or 24.39 per cent. Twenty-three of the States were found to contain Chinese, which description for census purposes were held to embrace Japanese, (who are, however, distinguished in the tables of population,) but to exclude Hawaiians. The number reported in each State was as follows: Arkansas, 98; California, 49,310; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 3; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 71; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 97; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 3; Nevada, 3,152; New-Jersey, 15; New-York, 29; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 3,330; Pennsylvania, 14; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 25; Virginia, 4."

The "Indians not taxed," excluded by the Constitution from the representative population, has been taken to mean those which still retain their tribal relations. The broken bands and scattered remnants of tribes still found in many of the States, being in such legal relations to the States as to be liable to taxation if possessed of property, have been enumerated with the people of such States, with the following results: Delaware is the only State in which no Indians were found; Alabama, 98; Arkansas, 89; California, 7,241; Connecticut, 235; Florida, 2; Georgia, 40; Illinois, 32; Indiana, 240; Iowa, 48; Kansas, 914; Kentucky, 108; Louisiana, 569; Maine, 499; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 151; Michigan, 4,926; Minnesota, 690; Mississippi, 809; Missouri, 75; Nebraska, 87; Nevada, 23; New-Hampshire, 23; New-Jersey, 16; New-York, 439; North Carolina, 1,241; Ohio, 100; Oregon, 318; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 154; South Carolina, 124; Tennessee, 70; Texas, 379; Vermont, 14; Virginia, 229; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1,206.

The effect of emancipation has been "to add 13.92 per cent. to the otherwise representative population of the Southern States, and 4.60 per cent. to the otherwise representative population of the United States." The constitutional population and representative population are, by the emancipation laws, for the first time in our history, equal to each other.

The true population of the country, as distinct from the constitutional population, embraces the population of the Territories, the population of Alaska and the number of "Indians not taxed." These two last elements are estimated from the last data to be had, their determination not being provided for by law. The table of true population thus made up gives an aggregate of 38,923,210 to the whole country. Alaska is estimated to have a population of 70,461, and the "Indians not taxed" are put down at 357,986. Of the probable population of the country but for the war, on the 1st of June, 1870, the report contains the following decidedly original statement:

"But for the war, and for causes which, whether due to the war or not, came in at nearly the same time, the population of the United States might have been expected, according to ascertained rates of increase, to be in the neighborhood of forty-one and a half millions on the 1st of June, 1870. The rule of geometrical progression has, indeed, been invoked by some to prove that our population, but for the war, would have reached forty-two and a half millions. Geometrical progression is, however, attained in few things human, and maintained long in none. A better rule for finding the population of the country would have been by the use of the mathematical principle of differences, second differences being assumed constant. The following table, prepared by E. B. Elliott, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, exhibits the true projection of the population of 1870, according to the line of ascent from 1830 to 1860:

Population.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Population.	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	*31,399,300	41,609,000
1st differ'ces	....	4,203,433	6,122,423	8,207,424	10,209,700
2d differ'ces	....	....	1,918,990	2,085,001	2,002,000

* Excluding Indians, as previously."

The popular expectation was that, in spite of the retardation of increase by the war, the ninth census would show a population of 40,000,000. The report considers the operations of four causes growing out of the war, which are ample to account for the loss of 3,000,000, which make up the difference between the actual and the projected population. These are, first, the retardation of increase in the colored population, which is only 438,179, against 1,000,000, which might have been expected; second, the direct loss from wounds and disease, which it is claimed a moderate estimate makes 500,000, in the united armies. The Confederate loss is also estimated at 350,000. Third, the indirect loss by the war, from the withdrawal of a body of men averaging 1,500,000 in number, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, from domestic life, and the consequent decrease in the number of marriages formed and children begotten. The loss by this cause must have been very great, but no numerical estimate is given. Fourth, the indirect loss occasioned by the check given to immigration, which is reckoned at 353,000. The notorious falling off in the number of children born to American parents in the Middle and Eastern States, since the early days of the country, is alluded to as a fifth cause.

The substantial correctness of the enumeration of the people at this census is claimed, and it is believed it has been as honestly and carefully performed in every part of the country as at any time before.

Various complaints against the census are mentioned and fully disposed of. There is for instance, the averments made by persons here and there that they and their families have not been taken. "In the case of ninety-nine of a hundred individual complaints of persons or families, examination of the returns will prove the census right—the explanation being that, after failing, perhaps upon repeated trials, to obtain information directly, the assistant marshal has obtained it as best he could, from neighbors, from relatives, from business partners, from family physicians or even from family tradesmen; not a good way to obtain it, certainly, but under the American system often the only one open to the agent of the census."

Another class of complaints, entitled to more consideration, have been due to exaggerated and unreasonable expectations as to the population to be ascertained at the present census, particularly in regard to certain cities and sections. Few, if any, serious complaints have been made in regard to the results of the census in cities of the second or third class. It has been mainly in the smaller cities, and in smart towns that aspire to be considered cities, as also in cities of the first class, disputing the supremacy of the continent, that these complaints have arisen. It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that the complaints, in the great majority of such instances, have been not so much on account of the inadequate representation of the town or city itself as of the superiority attributed to some immediate rival. If one will try to imagine any one of fifty enterprising Western cities perfectly satisfied with the result of the census in respect both to its own population and to that of its neighbors, he will be in a fair position to decide on the degree of credit which should be attached to vague and unsupported complaints against the census.

The severest test of the general accuracy of the ninth census that could possibly have been applied, was through the re-enumeration of the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia, under the provisions of an Executive order. In Philadelphia the gain by re-enumeration was but two and a half per cent.

In New-York the vindication of the census was even more complete. The City authorities had there committed themselves to the deepest hostility against the census; and both the original enumeration and the re-enumeration under Executive order was followed with eager and vindictive criticism, while every obstacle, short of actual physical resistance, was thrown in the way of the agents of the General Government. Yet the gain upon re-enumeration, after a most searching and comprehensive canvass, which I do not hesitate to pronounce a masterpiece of executive function, reflecting the highest credit on the distinguished officer who conducted it in person, was but 18,348, on an original return of 923,944, being, as nearly as possible, two per cent.

Differences no greater than these between a Summer and a Winter enumeration of cities of the extent of New-York and Philadelphia, and with such peculiar conditions in respect to industry and residence, prove conclusively that the United States marshals and their assistants overcame, to a remarkable degree, the difficulties attending the census of such a population in the Summer months. In New-York, especially, the result of the re-enumeration may fairly be taken as indicating the minimum of omission to be expected in the census of city populations under existing laws. I say minimum, because I feel assured that the degree of executive ability brought to the work in New-York cannot be surpassed, and will rarely be equaled.

The real faults of the census are those not generally complained of. They are due to the protracted system of enumeration established by law. The period in round numbers is one hundred days which the law allows assistant marshals in completing their returns. Now, where the enumeration of a people is extended over such a period of time, a *de facto* enumeration is, of course, impossible. The country must be content with an enumeration which affords, in its very nature, but an approximation, more or less inexact, to the real number of inhabitants.

After a full review of the facts, adduced by experience, the report decides in favor of a system which shall provide for a complete enumeration of the whole country in a single day, except the purely agricultural districts in three days more, with an extension to thirty days for certain portions of the mining States and Territories. Such an enumeration could be accomplished in the present condition of the settlement of the United States. It would cost little if any more than a census taken according to the present methods, and would be inexpressibly more satisfactory. The fact that the better method of enumeration cannot be applied to the scattered portions of the population affords no reason for omitting to take advantage of it in sections of the country to which it is perfectly adapted. With careful preparation the great City of New-York might be canvassed in a single day, and so thoroughly as to omit hardly a single vagrant or criminal. When this is done in a city containing 3,250,000 inhabitants, it is idle to assert that any reason exists why it could not be done in a city of less than 1,000,000.

The liability to duplication under the present system is noticed. To test this liability the catalogues of a large number of institutions of learning for 1859–60 were recovered, and on comparison with the manuscript returns of the eighth census, it was found that a large number of the students of the country were taken twice, and some of them three times. They were taken once at the institutions when at school, and once with their families in the towns where they resided, and in some instances besides at another family where they took their meals when rooming at the institution dormitories. As an illustration, the case of Dartmouth College, taken from others mentioned in the report, may be noted, where, while students living in Hanover do not appear to be duplicated, those whose residence were not in that town were found in the Hanover returns by classes arranged alphabetically, as if copied from the catalogue. For the most part they were found again in the enumeration of the towns of their residence. Explicit instructions were given on this point to the marshals at this census, yet many similar returns were mado. In the process of tabulation, however, these duplications were corrected.

The report, in speaking further of the defects of the law, objects to the superintendence by United States Marshals of the census enumeration; for one reason, because they are appointed with reference to fitness for very different duties; and for another, that the formation of districts to which they are appointed is determined by reasons not at all in harmony with reasons which should determine the grand division of the country for the census enumeration. For example:

"Southern Florida, with its innumerable reefs and keys, is periodically strewn with wrecks. From the same facts, taken in connection with its proximity to the islands of the Gulf, it affords great facilities for smuggling. For these reasons it is most properly constituted a judicial district, and for that reason, most improperly, it is, by the law of 1850, constituted a census district, with 5,775 inhabitants, enumerated by a single assistant marshal, with a United States Marshal to overlook the important operation. Northern New-York, with nearly two and a half millions, also constitutes a census district, and its six or seven hundred assistant marshals are all to be instructed and overlooked by one United States Marshal. Delaware is a district, so is Massachusetts; Idaho is a district, so is Indiana. It is hardly necessary to say that if superintendence is of any account in census work, the superintendence which is provided by the law of 1850 must be of the least account possible."

The authority of making the subdivision of their districts without the power being given to the census officer to change, or advise regarding such subdivision, is detrimental to efficiency in the service, as is also the appointment of assistants without submission of the names to the Department for confirmation or rejection. The subject of compensation of assistant marshals is treated at length, and the present system condemned in the strongest terms. The compensation clauses in the law of 1850 are unsound in theory, and for its practical injustice it is sufficient to say that the per diem compensation for field-work to assistant marshals for the census of 1860 ranged from $1 66 to $31 32.

"It would be impossible," says the report, "to find language too strong for the embarrassment which the service has suffered from this inadequacy of the provisions of law in respect to compensation. Probably not less than 2,000 assistant marshals have been kept from throwing up their positions solely by the fear of incurring the penalty fixed by the fourteenth section of the act of 1850. Before the enumeration had well begun, it became necessary to refuse to accept resignations, upon any plea whatever, except in cases of protracted sickness. In some districts a perfect panic arose when the difficulties of the work and the meagreness of the pay became known, and, but for a rigid refusal to accept resignations, a general stampede would have occurred, which would have made it simply impossible to carry forward the work. In cases where death or the protracted sickness of an assistant made it absolutely necessary to fill a vacancy, the difficulty of providing for the continuance of the work has been extreme. Some districts have remained for weeks, and even for months, without a person being found of any condition or character who would undertake the duty. In single instances marshals have been obliged to compensate assistants out of their own insufficient fees. In one instance, even, it has come to the knowledge of this office that the marshal of a Southern State, after trying in vain by correspondence to find a single person, black or white, who would accept the office, has been driven to advertise for an assistant in the public prints. It is not at all improbable that this disgraceful incident may have been repeated in other districts."

The plan of prior schedules is approved, and a solution of the difficulties that have been urged against it on the ground of expense, is given in the recommendation that the requisition of the legal service of the schedules should not be enforced, but that they should be distributed personally and by mail, which could be done so thoroughly that not more than one family in ten should fail to receive them. In a few cases, assistant marshals, on their own instance and at their own expense, adopted this scheme in an informal way. One of the marshals for the City of Covington, Ky., reports that he left in advance 3,000 family schedules at the houses of his subdivision, and, upon going around to take them up, found 2,300 satisfactorily filled. The saving of time by this simple means may be judged from the fact that returns of this assistant show that he enumerated a population of nearly 15,000 in twenty-seven working days.

Nearly five pages of the report are taken up with a statement of changes in the schedules, of which space will allow the mention of only a few of the most important. The addition of columns for an affirmation mark to show if the father, or mother, or both were of foreign birth, from which the number of native born of foreign parentage has been ascertained is one of these. Another change required the statement of the month of the birth of children born within the census year. Of the great value of the result of this inquiry, besides its proof of the inadequacy of the return made at all prior censuses of children under one year of age, the report says:

"It may be known to many persons besides those commonly interested in such abstruse calculations, that the controversy as to the proportion of our population which is of original native stock, has turned very much on the determination of the number of persons born during a year in the United States, as the same is indicated by the number surviving at the end of the year. Besides making the almost inconceivable blunder of overlooking, in such calculations, the infants dying during the year of the census, some of our most pretentious writers on the subject of population have based their disparaging conclusions as to the vigor of our pure American stock, in contrast with that of the several foreign elements, upon the statements of previous censuses as to the number 'under one year.' It has been manifest, however, to those who took pains to look below the surface, that the number of this class was, for some reason, inadequately represented. Dr. Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., a writer of great accuracy on these subjects, has advanced the explanation that infants of such tender age are to a considerable extent overlooked in the enumeration. But most heads of families will agree that 'the baby' in the house is generally the last member of the household to be forgotten, and that such omissions are far more likely to occur in respect to children absent at school or in trade. I have for some time held the opinion that the inadequate representation of persons under one year of age was due to the tendency to speak of infants of between eleven and twelve months, and even between ten and eleven months, as a year old, and that, therefore, the defect complained of did not result from the omission of names from the schedules, but from erroneous classification. The result of the inquiry has been to substantiate this view most strikingly, and, while explaining the inadequacy of the return of children under one year at this and previous censuses, to furnish ample material for correcting and completing the statement."

The extension of the illiteracy schedules to ascertain the number over ten that cannot read and write, instead of over twenty, affords the material for a table which will show the number of those from ten to twenty who may yet be benefited by legislation directed to their education. The total value of farm productions is secured by another important change. A division of inquiries in the manufacturing schedules has resulted in the collection, for the first time, of material for a report of the steam and water power employed in manufactures of the whole country. In the schedule for social statistics, the column for seasons and crops was replaced by one for "public debt" of towns, cities, counties and States, as being of great importance at the present time of the public credit.

Some of the defects of the law cannot be counteracted by any efforts of administration. With some of these defects, however, there has been a hard struggle, resulting in some evident improvements. In the returns of occupations this has been especially marked. The report says:

"In the census of 1860 the occurrence of these vague and unsatisfactory terms was so frequent that the utmost efforts in compilation could not have succeeded in removing tens of thousands of cases where, from the specification of the occupation, it was impossible to judge to which of the great branches of industry—manufactures, agriculture, mining, commerce, or professional life—the person reported belonged; or to avoid tens of thousands more, where, the great branch of industry being determined, it was entirely impossible to say to which of its principal departments he should be assigned. The result of the efforts made to improve this portion of the returns has been eminently satisfactory, and it is believed that the tables of occupation, when fully prepared, will afford a view of the employments of the people of exceptional interest and value."

Similar efforts, with like good results, have been made to improve the statistics of mortality. "The unknown causes of death returned at the present census aggregate but 17,266, being 3.67 per cent. of the total deaths, not violent, reported. The unknown causes of death returned in 1860 were 36,707, being 9.81 per cent. of the total deaths not violent."

The manufacturing statistics have been correspondingly improved by the instructions to enumerators. In 1860 only about five per cent. of the returns of "kinds and quantities" could be tabulated. The result of administrative efforts has been to secure so much improvement in this particular, as to insure that from 80,000 to 100,000 manufacturing establishments will be tabulated with all the fullness of information, in respect to materials, machinery and production, which could be desired. The information thus obtained is not only important in itself, but is, at the present time, exceptionally desirable on account of the disturbance of values and the exaggeration of prices.

The law provides for the appointment by the marshals of special deputies to collect the social statistics. No such deputies were appointed for the last census, but this time in all the States highly organized enough to admit, such deputies have been appointed, and frequently they have been men of national reputation, and the improvement in results has been such as might be expected.

There have been some changes in the form of compilation of results also, but the molds of former census publications have been departed from only when it seemed absolutely essential. In the classification of the ages of the living inhabitants, a minuter subdivision has been made than heretofore. The number of males of the ages for military service has been introduced, as also the number of males twenty-one and upward. The distinction of native and foreign has also been introduced into the tables of age and sex, and nativity into the tables of occupations. In determining the classification of diseases, to be adopted in the compilation of mortality statistics, and deciding numerous questions of principle and detail, the Surgeon-General of the United States, Major-Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, was consulted by the Superintendent, and, with his assistants, gave advisory direction to the labor.

The results of the ninth census will, under authority of the joint resolution of April 13, 1871, be published in three quarto volumes. The number of volumes thus authorized corresponds to the most obvious division of the statistics of the census, viz.: I. Population; II. Industry; III. Vital Statistics. In the publication a great deal of space has been saved by printing in double or treble measure, tables which have before occupied whole pages. So that, while the tabulation of results is greatly in excess of any census before, the bulk of the volumes will be little more than two-thirds of that of the four volumes of 1860. A republication of the results of prior censuses in tables I. and II. was found to be desirable, and the totals have been compared with and corrected by the manuscript returns deposited in the Census Office. A curious results of this examination is referred to in the report as follows:

"A single result of these examinations into the earlier censuses has enough of curious and perhaps of substantial interest to be noted here. The State of Vermont was, in the publication of the first census, that of 1790, put down as numbering among its inhabitants sixteen slaves. In subsequent publications this number was, by a clerical or typographical error, changed to seventeen; but, with this accidental variation, the statement of the first census has passed unchallenged, and antiquarians have even taken pains to explain in what manner it was that this small number of slaves should have been found in a State otherwise through all its history a free State. The re-examination of the original census-roll of Vermont at the census of 1790, for the purposes of this republication, brought to light what had never before been suspected—that these sixteen persons appeared upon the return of the assistant marshal as 'free colored.' By a simple error of compilation, they were introduced into the column for slaves; and this error has been perpetuated through nearly the whole history of the Government until corrected in the accompanying tables."

The report gives a history of the organization of the Census Office, which was also embodied in the report of Ex-Secretary Cox a year ago. As evidence of the value of appointments to the civil service based, it may be mentioned as an additional confirmation in a high degree of the accuracy of the test above detailed, that of the sixteen applicants who passed upon examination above 760, (that is, the seventeen highest,) and were appointed to first-class clerkships, thirteen have since been promoted to clerkships of the third and fourth classes, filling more than half of the clerkships of those grades in the office. Of the three remaining, one has been promoted to the second class; one resigned before promotions were generally made; the third, although not promoted above the first class, owing to the very limited number of higher grade clerkships authorized for the Census Office, is recognized as one of the best clerks of his grade in the office. To give its due significance to these facts, it needs to be stated that promotions were in no case made with reference to the original standing of the clerk upon examination, but solely from consideration of the ability and efficiency developed under the test of actual service from month to month.

In closing his report, the Superintendent expresses his commendation of the clerical force of his office, mentioning by name his chief clerk, and the chiefs and assistant chiefs of divisions, and his obligations for courtesies from various persons outside the Census Office.

Another Instance of Newspaper "Enterprise"—Why Pay for News when You Can Invent it?

The following letter has been published. It denies a long report (concocted out of the reporter's head) which appeared in an "enterprising" City paper yesterday—not the one which has all its correspondents in Africa, and can find none to give any account of what goes on in our own City:

THE MEETING OF ASSEMBLYMEN—CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

Our attention has been called to a reference in the *Tribune* to the meeting of several members elect of the Assembly held yesterday at No. 8 Wall-street. The reporter has been wholly misled. There was no such resolution as that printed acted on, or offered, and no attempt was made to pledge the meeting against or in favor of any particular individual. The only purpose was general discussion, acquaintance, and information in anticipation of the opening of the session.

WM. W. NILES, Chairman.
DAVID W. JUDD, Secretary.

THE BANK FAILURES.

Important Statement About the Union-Square Bank—How it was Managed—Condition of the Central Savings Bank, and the Prospects of its Depositors.

It is said that the refusal of the Shoe and Leather Bank to act as Clearing-house agent for the Union-square Bank was owing to the fact that the officers of the first-named institution discovered the exact condition of the latter bank on the eve of its suspension. The condition of the Union-square Bank is now officially ascertained to be as follows:

Nominal assets	$458,000
Appraised assets	341,000
Due depositors	298,000
Surplus	43,000
Capital stock	200,000
Deficit	157,000

The deficit covers over three-fourths of the capital stock.

It appears from the statement of Mr. Beekman, the receiver, that the call loans upon which money could be immediately realized, did not amount to $5,000. The depositors' money had been used in discounting paper, running on an average from sixty days to four months. It will require more than one year to realize on more than one-fifth of the amount. It also appears that the previous officers had employed a large amount of the funds of the bank to purchase stock to control elections. The Vice-President, Mr. Bixby, seems to have shared in the want of confidence entertained by the Shoe and Leather Bank, inasmuch as he holds security to a large amount for his deposits. On taking charge of the bank, the receiver found himself obliged to pay immediately the sum of $32,626 26 to the Shoe and Leather Bank, to save securities held by that institution to the amount of $53,620 65, and also to pay a certain loan of $15,000 to save the sum of $34,936 56, held as security. It is understood that he may also be obliged to get together and pay to the Vice-President, Mr. Bixby, the amount of his deposit, to save about $28,000, which he holds in the shape of securities, before the receiver can proceed to pay the other depositors.

The Central Savings Bank, which has suspended payment, was chartered in 1870, and was organized last June, with Charles Peck as President, Joel W. Mason and John H. Wilcox as Vice-Presidents, and Charles Blondell as Secretary. It began business on the 5th of July. The officers of the bank say that it owes its depositors a little over $14,000, and that it has no other obligations. Its assets consist of $12,000 on deposit on the Ocean National Bank, which is temporarily unavailable, and the bank safes and fixtures, valued at $5,000. The depositors number about 360, most of whom are tradesmen in the neighborhood.

The President is now endeavoring to negotiate a loan which will enable the bank to pay in a short time those creditors who are actually in need. By the time this amount is exhausted he believes that the bank will obtain its deposit in the Ocean Bank and be able to pay depositors in full.

The hopes entertained by the depositors in the Bowling-green Bank of having some of their money refunded before the 1st of January, have been abandoned. They feel that they have been deceived by false promises, and think that the payment of their moneys is purposely delayed. Some of them who needed the money for immediate use have suffered greatly by the delay.

The Bowling-Green Bank—The Small Depositors to be Paid.

The following circular was yesterday addressed to the small depositors in the suspended Bowling-green Savings Bank:

You are requested to call at the Bowling-green Savings Bank on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Please bring your bank or pass book with you, in order that your account may be settled. By order of the Committee.

EDWARD HOGAN.
T. AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS.

It is said that the money to pay the small accounts of the bank does not come out of any of the funds in the hands of the receiver, but is made up by the officers of the bank.

THE YEAR'S DEATH-ROLL

Number of Deaths in this City During the Past Year, with Classification.

The morality this year, just about closing, was great; but, as may be seen by reference to the annexed tables, not so great as the previous year, despite the *Westfield* disaster and the Orange riots on the 12th of July. The decrease reaches 255, the total number being, so far as recorded at the Health Bureau up to 5 P. M. yesterday, 26,841. Small-pox was unusually large, exceeding, up to the 23d inst., the deaths by the same disease during 1870 by 418. This week's list will not be filled up until the close of today. Nevertheless, the following is as complete an abstract as could be obtained from the records:

ZYMOTIC DISEASES—Small-pox, 710; measles, 360; scarlatina, 646; diphtheria, 199; croup, 357; whooping-cough, 350; typhus fever, 82; typhoid, 169; cholera, 2; cholera morbus, 444; other diarrhoeal diseases, 1,880; accidents and negligences, 2,294; other zymotics, 954; homicides, 61; suicides, 105; yellow fever, 2.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—City Prison, 15; St. Vincent's Hospital, 82; St. Francis's, 93; Industrial School Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Hospital, 229; Randall's Island Hospital, 17; Infants' Hospital, 172; Foundling Asylum, 548; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 126; City Lunatic Asylum, 6; Almshouse, 92; Fever Hospital, 24; Essex Market Prison, 1; German Hospital, 62; House of the Good Shepherd, 12; Epileptic and Paralytic, 23; Colored Home, 113; Morgue, 68; St. Luke's, 91; Mount Sinai, 31; Small-pox Hospital, 408; Charity Hospital, 419; Bellevue Hospital, 850; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 103; St. Joseph's, 6; Reception, 1; Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, 25; Workhouse, 22; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 5; Convent of Mercy, 2; Woman's Hospital, 6; Castle Garden, 5; Penitentiary, 6; Home for Aged Women, 1; Soldiers' Retreat, 14; Inebriate Asylum, 1; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 12; Jefferson Market Prison, 4; Colored Orphan Asylum, 4; Centre-street Hospital, 90; Blind Asylum, 1; Hanneman's Hospital, 1; St. Mary's, 2; Theological Seminary, 1; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1; House of Refuge, 2; Juvenile Asylum, 1; New-York Orphan Asylum, 1; Ruptured and Crippled Asylum, 5; Shepherd's Fold, 2; Strangers' Hospital, 9; Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 4; Lying-in Hospital, 1; Home of the Friendless, 33; Presbyterian Home, 3; Sheltering Arms, 1; Roosevelt Hospital, 6; House of Little Strangers, 1; Reception Hospital at Ninety-ninth-street, 1; House of Little Sisters, 1.

NATIVITIES—United States, 16,366; British America, 83; England, 431; Ireland, 3,275; Scotland, 153; France, 138; Germany, 1,958; Sweden, 37; Norway, 9; Denmark, 20; Switzerland, 49; Italy, 49; Spain, 6; Portugal, 3; Poland, 23; Belgium, 6; China, 4; South America, 18; Holland, 139; West Indies, 36; East Indies, 4; Russia, 13; Austria, 66; Wales, 16; at sea, 7; Africa, 2; Madeira, 2; Prussia, 1; Greece, 8; Mexico, 1; Australia, 1; unknown, 1,017; total, 26,941.

AGES—Under 1, 5,159; 2, 1,847; 3, 242; 4, 462; 5, 329; 10, 612; 15, 281; 20, 468; 25, 820; 30, 997; 35, 984; 40, 971; 45, 845; 50, 801; 55, 680; 60, 572; 65, 531; 70, 439; 75, 404; 80, 224; 85, 151; 90, 81; 95, 10; 100, 11; 103, 1; unknown ages, 9,424; total, 26,941. Whites recorded, 26,441; blacks, 500.

The annual reports for the past six years give us these figures:

	Deaths.		Deaths.
1866	26,815	1869	24,601
1867	23,159	1870	27,196
1868	24,889	1871	26,941

This table, taken from the abstracts of the Board of Health, may not be quite so detailed as the Bureau's annual report will be. Still, so far as it goes, it is a faithful synopsis of the record, and accurate as to totals.

New Photographs.

We have to notice two spirited photographs, sea pieces, entitled respectively, "After the Storm" and "Birds of the Ocean." These works are after paintings by Prof. Gilbert, lately settled in our midst, and published in a very pleasing form by the house of Wood, Jr., of Broadway. Their freshness, truthfulness of detail and dexterous handling will not fail to secure an extensive reception among art collectors. We have rarely seen two more pleasing works of art. "After the Storm" is what is nautically termed

> "A cross-sea," where
> "The wrecked mariner,
> With struggling signal in his palsied hand,
> Makes hopeless beacon to the distant sail!"
>
> "Birds of the ocean, birds of sea,
> Calm or commotion, fearless and free,"

exhibits the huge, rolling waves of the great Atlantic, among whose vast "mountain waters" the feathered tribe float in "graceful waves" on poised wing.

Four Men Injured at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, the coal elevator at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, fell from the second floor to the basement, in consequence of a break in the hoisting cable. The elevator was loaded with coal, and the four men on it were all injured. Thomas Burns, aged twenty-eight years, who lives at the hotel; James Murray, aged thirty-five years, of No. 426 East Sixteenth-street, and James Mattimore, aged sixteen years, were sent to Bellevue Hospital. Geo. Smith, aged twenty-seven years, was cared for in the hotel. Murray was the most seriously injured, and his condition is thought to be critical.

Singular Death of a Lunatic.

Frank Farrell, a sailor who lived at No. 32 James street, and whose actions showed him to be insane, on Thursday morning got upon the railroad track at White and Centre streets, where he announced in a loud tone that he was about to be arrested for burglary and murder. Being at last persuaded to leave, he turned suddenly, and in doing so struck a car, and falling backward struck his head on the pavement. Being taken insensible to Park Hospital, he died there yesterday from compression of the brain.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......c.114⅜
10,000 do.......114⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b15......115⅞
10,000 do.......c.115⅝
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'68.c.116
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 64
3,000 do..bet. call. 63¾
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64
1,000 do..bet. call. 63¾
1,000 Va. 6s. cou...... 56½
20,000 do......... 56
3,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T. 12
10,000 do......... 12½
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76..103
2,000 Erie 3d M....... 92
1,000 Harlem 1st.....c.101½
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 94
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 98
12,000 C. Pac. G. bs...c.103
1,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 93
5,000 do......... 93⅛
24,000 do......... 93¼
11,000 do......... 93⅜
10,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.bs. 80
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 82½
1,000 do......... 83
1,000 Chic.&N.W.con. 92
6,000 Chic.& N.W.1st.100
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 98
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d... 96½
2,000 C.& R.I. & P. 7s.103⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..... 99
40,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 95
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 90
1,000 Lake Sh. div. bs. 91⅛
10 American Ex. B'k.111
15 B'k of Com'nw'h... 80
300 West. Union Tel.. 70⅞
400 do.......c. 70⅜
600 do...bet. call. 70⅜
300 do......... 70⅜
100 do......... 70⅜
500 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. 53¾
100 Quick. Mining Co. 26
100 American Coal..c. 43
100 do...bet. call. 42⅛
100 Md. Coal Co...b. c. 23
100 Adams Express... 91
100 do...bet. call. 90⅞
200 U. S. Express.... 64⅝
100 N.Y.C.& H.R..b.c. 95⅛
100 do......... 95⅜
200 do......... 95⅜
10000 N.Y.C. & H. cfs. 90⅞
600 Erie Railway.... 33⅜
100 do.......83. 33⅜
100 do...bet. call. 33⅛
100 do......... 33⅜
400 do......... 33⅛
900 do......... 33⅛
200 Erie Railway Pref. 69
200 do......... 69⅜
100 do......... 69⅝
200 Harlem R......b.c. 118
500 Reading R.......111⅞
400 Lake S. & Mich. S. 92⅞
100 do...bet. call. 92⅝
200 do.......c. 92⅛
700 do......... 92¼
20 L. S. & M.S. scrip. 84½
100 Panama R......... 70⅞
400 do......... 71
400 Clev. & Pitts.......129
200 Chic. & N. W...... 67⅜
700 do...bet. call. 67⅜
100 C. & N.W. Pf..b.c. 90
1000 Chic.& R.I..b.c..107⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf...c. 78⅜
100 do.......b4. 78⅜
500 Tol., Wab. & W.... 71⅛
100 Ohio & Miss......c. 45⅜
100 do......... 45⅞
50 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 74
100 Chic., B. & Quin..128
100 H. & St. Jo......... 53⅛
100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 19⅛
500 Union Pac.......b. c. 28⅜
100 N. J. C. L.Sc..b. c.104

SECOND BOARD.

$31,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..109⅛
17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...118
28,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R...114
2,700 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, Called B., 2d S.109⅝
5,000 do.........109⅜
12,500 U. S.5-20 C.,'65.c.111⅜
12,500 U. S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114⅜
100,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'65, new.........110
2,000 do.........110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67.115⅝
56,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅝
10,000 do.........115⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.109⅛
25,000 do.........110
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.108⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 63⅜
20,000 do.........b60. 64⅛
10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, April and Oct. 21½
20,000 do......... 21⅛
5,000 Mo. 6s......... 98⅛
10,000 do.........c. 98⅛
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss......... 94
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M... 93⅛
10,000 do......... 93⅛
2,000 Un.P.7s, L.G.B. 79½
6,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B. 95
100 N. J. C. Scrip.b.c.104
200 Maryland Coal Co. 24
300 do.........b30. 24⅛
500 Quick. Min......... 26
100 do......... 26⅛
200 West. Un.-Tel.b.c. 70⅜
400 do......... 71
600 Pac. Mail......... 53⅜
100 do...bet. call. 53⅛
30 Am. M. Un. Ex... 60
100 U. S. Ex.........b10. 65
100 do.........b5. 64⅛
200 N.Y. C. & H.R.b3. 95
100 do...bet. call. 95
10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 90
20000 do.........c. 90
800 Erie......... 33¼
100 do.........b30 33⅜
600 do...bet. call. 33⅜
300 do......... 33⅛
100 Erie Pref......... 68⅜
1000 Reading.bet. call.112
200 Cleve. & Pitts.......128⅛
50 do.........opg.130
300 Chic. & N. W... 67⅛
600 Del., L. & West...109
100 Chic. & Alton.....118
100 H. & St. J. Pref... 86
100 Mil. & St.P.Pref.c. 78⅛
100 do.........b4. 78⅛
200 Col., C. & Ind.Cen. 19
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 46

FRIDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

We reproduce our schedule of the New Year Dividends, enlarged by the announcements since first report:

THE NEW-YEAR DIVIDENDS—HALF YEARLY.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
United States 5-20s	$589,950,150	3	$17,698,504
United States 6s, 1881	283,681,200	3	8,510,436
United States 5s, 1874	20,000,000	2½	500,000
U.S. 6s, to Pacific Roads	64,613,832	3	1,938,649
N. Y. Bounty Loan	19,511,396	3½	682,898
N. Y. Canal Loans, &c.	12,887,754	1½*	193,316
California Aid Bonds	1,500,000	3½	52,500
California State Debt	3,506,000	3½	122,710
Ohio State Debt	9,675,343	3	290,260
Penn. State Debt	31,107,168	2½	777,677
Mass. State Debt	16,682,068	2½	417,050
Vermont State Debt	1,227,000	3	36,810
Illinois State Debt	1,893,496	3	56,804
Delaware State Debt	1,402,000	3	42,060
Georgia, (acknowled'd)	5,514,500	3¼	179,221
R. I. State Debt	2,274,000	3	68,220
Maine State Debt	8,067,900	3	242,037
Maryland State Debt	12,217,475	1½@1½*	183,094
Connecticut State Debt	6,675,900	3	200,277
Michigan State Debt	2,376,292	3	71,288
Kansas State Debt	1,341,675	3½	47,008
Missouri State Debt	17,866,000	3	535,980
New-Jersey State Debt	2,986,200	3	86,886
N. Hampshire St. Debt	2,752,200	3	82,566
Arkansas State Debt	2,700,000	3	71,000
Central Pacific Bonds	34,102,000	3	1,023,060
Union Pacific Bonds	27,237,000	3	817,110
North Pacific Bonds	10,000,000	3.65	365,000
Atlantic and Pacific	10,000,000	3	300,000
Rock Island Bonds	9,000,000	3½	315,000
Reading Stock	30,401,600	5	1,520,080
North-west P. Stock	20,370,293	3½	712,960
Dubuque and S. City	5,000,000	2	100,000
Michigan Central	13,225,848	5	661,292
Del. & H. Leased lines	8,500,000	3½	297,500
N. Y., N.H.&Hartford	9,300,000	5	465,000
Nor. and Worcester	2,364,000	5	118,200
Nashville and C. Bonds	1,500,000	3	45,000
Fort Wayne Stock	19,716,000	1¾*	345,000
Midland Bonds	8,000,000	3½	280,000
N. J. Transportation	7,295,000	7	510,684
Harlem Stock	10,000,000	4	400,000
Macon and Western	2,500,000	5	75,000
Clev. and Pittsburg	7,500,000	2½*	187,500
Missouri Pac. Bonds	2,000,000	3½	70,000
Gt. Western Marine	1,000,000	6	60,000
Guaranty &Indemnity	2,000,000	5	100,000
Camden and Amboy	9,865,645	7	690,595
Central N. Jersey	15,000,000	2½*	375,000
Cen. Jersey Land Co	3,000,000	3½	90,000
Stonington Road	2,000,000	4	80,000
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	5	200,000
New-York	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	4	120,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	5	100,000
Broadway	1,000,000	12	120,000
Market	1,000,000	5	50,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	6	60,000
Continental	2,000,000	4	80,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	4	200,000
Central National	3,000,000	4	120,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Hanover	1,000,000	3½	35,000
North America	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	5	40,000
Importers' & Traders'	1,500,000	6	90,000
East River	350,000	4	14,000
Chatham	450,000	6	27,000
Irving	500,000	4	20,000
Citizens'	400,000	5	20,000
Grocers'	300,000	5	15,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	6	60,000
Oriental	300,000	6	18,000
Builders'	100,000	5	5,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3	37,050
Leather	600,000	6	36,000
Manf. and Merchants'	500,000	4	20,000
Marine	400,000	6	24,000
Fifth National	250,000	3½*	8,750
First National	500,000	5*	25,000
Second National	200,000	5	10,000
People's	412,500	5	20,625
Dry Goods	1,000,000	3	30,000
Phenix	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	4	40,000
Third National	1,000,000	4	40,000
New-York Exchange	500,000	3½	17,500
Atlantic	300,000	4	12,000
Bull's Head	200,000	4*	8,000
Chemical	300,000	6*	18,000
Farmers' Trust	2,000,000	5	100,000
Union Trust	1,000,000	5	50,000
National Trust	500,000	5	25,000
Manhattan Savings	7,575,000	3	227,250
Broadway	2,087,000	3	62,610
Merchants' Clerks'	3,226,000	3	96,780
East River	4,862,000	3½	170,170
Citizens'	6,972,000	3	209,160
Metropolitan	6,113,000	3	183,390
Irving	2,765,000	3	82,950
Third-avenue	6,064,000	3	181,920
Atlantic	2,941,000	3	88,230
Mutual Benefit	626,000	3	18,780
Excelsior	420,000	3	12,600
People's	243,000	3	7,290
Greenwich	7,845,000	3	235,350
Market	1,060,000	3	31,800
Total thus far reported			$47,508,317

* Quarterly.

The sales of Gold today were at an advance, at one time, to 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent., as against 108⅞ ₱ cent. at the close of business yesterday. The advance was not long maintained, and the price fell back to 108⅞@108⅞ ₱ cent. The rise in the forenoon seemed to be predicated on the belief that the weekly Treasury sales would be suspended in January. Nothing definite is known, however, on this subject from Washington. The Secretary has ample ability to continue the weekly sales of $1,000,000 every Thursday, and the doubt as to his doing so arises from the circumstance that the proceeds cannot at present be reinvested in United States 5-20s on the same terms. The stiffness in Gold, early in the day, was against the demand for Exchange, though the advance of yesterday to 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. for 60 days London was maintained. On the other hand, as soon as the better rates for Gold were known, the Public Funds, of the classes dealt in abroad, advanced to 115⅞ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and to 109⅞ for the New 5 ₱ cent. Bonds.

Money to the Stock Brokers was again dear through the forenoon—7 ₱ cent. and a commission of 1-16@⅛ ₱ cent. for the day—but the supply was evidently easier, and by 2 o'clock loans were made at a trifle over 7 ₱ cent., Currency Interest, and the Bank accounts of the day, as a rule, were made up without inconvenience.

The Stock Market went steadily forward from the early opening of the Exchange on the *Bull* tack, and there was no let up in the firmness of prices, and not much on the buoyancy of demand at any time during the day. The business in the Railroads and in Western Telegraph was large, the demand extending over pretty much the entire New-York and Western list. The transactions in Erie were larger than usual, on account of the announcement of a Half-Yearly Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. on the Preferred Stock, and the current talk of a "movement" to put up the Common Stock. Late in the day the rise in the latter was checked, sales being made at 32⅞ as against 33⅛@33⅜ in the forenoon. The Union Pacific Stock and Bonds were in demand at an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent., Western Telegraph sold at 71 ₱ cent., and North-west Common at 68@68⅛ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were barely steady on Tennessees and Virginias, and depressed on South Carolinas. The latter were 21½ for the April and October sales, and 23½ only bid for the January and July Bonds. The Railway Mortgages were generally firm, the Union Pacifics 93⅛ and Centrals 103⅛ ₱ cent. The Union Land Grants 80 ₱ cent.

After the late boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 29.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅝	115⅞
American Gold	108⅞	108⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95	95
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90½	90
Reading	111½	111⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107
North-west Common	67	67⅞
North-west Preferred	89⅞	90
Pacific Mail	53⅞	53⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	78⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	70⅞	71
Western Telegraph	70⅛	70⅞
Erie	32½	32½
Union Pacific	28⅞	29⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	92⅛	92⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	84⅛	84⅛

At the very close the dealings in the Railroads were feverish.

About 4½ o'clock the Exchange was thrown into confusion by the singular conduct of a young Broker by the name of E. S. FITCH, who, on the reputation of buying and selling for one or more responsible firms on the Street, had sold, with much recklessness, yesterday and today, about 15,000 shares of Wabash stock, and large amounts of North-west, Lake Shore and other stocks, which he is unable to deliver. He declines to surrender his principals, if he has any, and the consequences are that many of the Brokers felt themselves at a loss how to act under his contracts, while others hasten to replace the stocks which they bought of him on the best terms they can. There was much indignation expressed in regard to the affair, and while the first effect was to put up Wabash to 72 ₱ cent., the uncertainties as to the conduct of FITCH on Saturday morning, when he will have to surrender his principals, or take his stocks, or leave the Board, caused a very feverish feeling after 5 o'clock on Broad-street.

The following prices were made at the close of business for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	111¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115¾
5-20 reg., '62	109⅜	5-20 reg., '68	111¾
5-20 coup., '62	109⅜	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	109⅜
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	111⅜	6s Currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29.

Gold receipts	$828,489 69
Gold payments	1,253,303 20
Gold balance	69,320,174 55
Currency receipts	2,465,850 05
Currency payments	5,378,356 36
Currency balance	9,985,584 35
Customs	175,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	..	95
City 6s, New	99	99¼
Camden and Amboy	129	129¼
Pennsylvania Central	58¾	58½
Reading	111¾	111⅞
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	24⅞
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	39	39⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90¼

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York as on Dec. 16:

—Liabilities—	Oct. 2, '71.	Dec. 16, '71.
Capital	$73,183,000	$71,785,000
Net profits	28,497,100	29,012,200
Circulation	30,859,000	29,585,700
Due banks	82,985,100	74,237,600
Due depositors	130,387,600	125,752,300
Unpaid dividend	267,900	159,900
Totals	$346,180,500	$330,532,700
—Resources—		
Loans and discounts	$198,621,506	$187,133,800
Stocks	55,814,700	50,225,700
Real estate	7,919,100	7,650,800
Due from banks	18,500,100	19,474,500
Cash items and bank notes	4,502,100	3,986,900
Specie	9,875,600	23,065,200
Legal tenders	50,732,900	38,873,700
Over-drafts	214,500	118,100
Totals	$346,180,500	$330,532,700

The following are the present Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York.

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	$850,400
Merchants' National	3,000,000	829,200
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	941,700
Union National	1,500,000	716,900
Phenix National	1,800,000	266,100
National City Bank	1,000,000	1,127,200
Tradesmen's National	1,000,000	574,000
Fulton National	600,000	531,100
Chemical National	300,000	2,400,700
Merchants' Ex. National	1,235,000	111,000
Gallatin National	1,500,000	593,100
Nat. Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	320,900
Mechanics' and Traders' Nat.	600,000	371,200
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	652,100
Seventh Ward National	500,000	77,700
National Bank of the State	2,000,000	477,100
American Exchange National	5,000,000	1,226,300
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	3,403,800
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000	1,981,500
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000	294,500
National Bank of Republic	2,000,000	384,000
Chatham National Bank	450,000	244,600
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000	227,900
Irving National Bank	500,000	117,400
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000	2,038,700
National Citizens' Bank	400,000	265,700
Market National Bank	1,000,000	423,400
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000	174,500
National Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	782,600
Continental National Bank	2,000,000	142,300
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	101,600
Marine National Bank	400,000	180,300
Atlantic National Bank	300,000	58,400
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	1,252,900
National Park Bank	2,000,000	1,454,700
National Mechanics' Banking	500,000	140,200
East River National Bank	350,000	155,300
Fourth National	5,000,000	1,140,400
Central National	3,000,000	285,600
Second National	300,000	236,000
Ninth National	1,500,000	197,100
First National	500,000	244,100
Third National	1,000,000	270,000
New-York National Exchange	300,000	16,700
Tenth National	1,000,000	24,200
Bowery National	250,000	191,100
County National	200,000	284,500
Fifth National	150,000	99,200
Sixth National	200,000	60,200
National Currency	100,000	29,900
American National	500,000	61,200
Totals, Dec. 16	$71,785,000	$29,012,200

Attention is directed to the programme of the North Pacific Road advertised in the present number of the TIMES. There is much valuable information in regard to the prospects of the enterprise, and the security of the Mortgage Bonds which bear the tempting rate of 7.30 ₱ cent. Gold Interest. We differ from the Bankers of the North Pacific, as we do with the Bankers of other new Railway Mortgages, in their advice to the holders of United States 5-20s of 1862, who are being paid off by the Treasury. We hold that the very safest thing they can do is to reinvest in other United States Stocks—the New 5 ₱ cents being the most eligible as to price and quarterly Gold Interest.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,097,279; amount marketed, $859,162.

The directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The Wabash Road earned in the

Third week of December	$114,909
Same week 1870	80,894
Increase	$34,015

The Union Trust Company will pay the January Coupons of the State of Arkansas.

The Stonnington Road will pay a Half-yearly Dividend *Four ₱ cent.* through Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-street, Jan. 2, free of tax.

Mr. EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer, No. 9 Wall-street, will pay the January Coupons of the Rondout and Oswego Road.

Mr. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway, will pay the January Coupons of the Cairo and Fulton Road.

The United States Trust Company will pay the January Coupons of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Road.

The Long Island Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* Jan. 2, free of tax.

Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS, Pine and Nassau streets, will pay the January Coupons of the Bloomington and Western Road.

The Second National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable free of tax Jan. 2.

The Erie Railway Company will pay a Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.* January 31, 1872, at Office No. 269 Eighth-avenue.

Among the New-Year changes in Wall-street we notice that Mr. T. B. BALDWIN and Mr. G. S. KIMBALL, for some years with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., go into business for their own account, under the style of Messrs. BALDWIN & KIMBALL, at No. 2½ Wall-street.

Mr. R. L. ANDERTON, of the new Stock firm of BROWN, ANDERTON and IMBRIE, and Mr. THOMAS B. MEEKER, (son of the Cashier of the Bank of New-York,) have been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 21 Nassau-street, will pay the Coupons on the Second Mortgage of the Quicksilver Company, due Jan. 1.

The National Currency Bank, Wall-street and Broadway, will pay the Interest due Jan. 1 of Sciota County, Ohio.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Important to Holders of Five-Twenties and Investors.

GOLD 7-30 LOAN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company offers to the public an investment security which combines the ready negotiability, the convenience and the high credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on Land worth at least twice the amount loaned.

TRAFFIC.—As officially reported, the gross earnings of the present Pacific Railroad (Union and Central) for 1871, the second year of through business, (December earnings estimated,) reach Seventeen Millions and a Quarter. Of this, 65 per cent. is from Local business, and, it is stated, fully 55 per cent., or nearly Nine and a Half Millions, are net over operating expenses.

An equal traffic on the Northern Pacific Road will pay a dividend of more than 9½ per cent. on its total cost. With its great and unquestioned advantages in distance, grades, climate and tributary fertile country, the Northern Pacific is assured of a vast and profitable business from the outset, with a large increase for the future.

THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS.—The average price at which the twenty-six leading Land-grant Railroads have thus far sold their lands is $7 04 per acre—the highest average of any grant being $13 98, and the lowest $3 07. With few exceptions, *the average selling price has steadily increased from year to year.* The lands of the Northern Pacific Road are admitted, by all who have seen them, to be better and more salable than those of most other grants, but, sold at the general average of $7 04 per acre, they will yield more than $161,000 per mile of road—more than three times the possible cost of construction and equipment; or, at the lowest average of any grant, ($3 07,) they will produce more than $70,000 per mile. These facts regarding Pacific Railroad earnings, and the market value of Railroad Lands, as shown by actual sales to settlers, show the threefold security of Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

CONSTRUCTION.—The road is now completed across Minnesota, (255 miles;) work is progressing westward through Dakota, and sixty-five miles are under construction on the Pacific coast. Including purchased lines, the Northern Pacific Company now has under its management 575 miles of finished track. Contracts are let for the construction of 635 miles more, to be finished before the close of 1872.

THE 7-30 GOLD BONDS.—The first mortgage bonds of this Company, *which, after full investigation, we strongly recommend as a reliable and unusually profitable investment, and which now stand among the solid and favorite securities of the country,* have the following leading features:

1. They are exempt from United States tax: the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal in thirty years, and the interest semi-annually at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. Denominations, from $100 to $10,000. Present selling price, par and accrued interest in currency.

2. The bonds are a first and only mortgage on the road, its equipments and earnings, and also on a land grant, which, on the completion of the road, will average 23,000 acres to each mile of track.

3. They are at all times receivable at 10 per cent. premium (1-10) in payment or exchange for the Company's land at market prices—a provision which practically gives the holder the power of foreclosure at will.

4. The proceeds of all sales of land are required to be devoted by the trustees of the bondholders (Messrs. JAY COOKE and J. EDGAR THOMSON) as a sinking fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds, or temporarily to the payment of interest thereon if necessary.

EXCHANGING 5-20s.—In view of the ability and fixed policy of the Government to call in its 5-20s and substitute a low-interest bond—$140,000,000 having been called in for cancellation since Sept. 1—many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, thus adding to their principal the present premium on Government bonds, and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one-third.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties without expense to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New-York and Washington,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad.

For sale by banks and bankers generally.

☞EMIGRATION—PAST AND PRESENT. Among the great improvements of the nineteenth century is the method for carrying emigrants across the ocean. In the past emigrants crossed the ocean in sailing ships, and were buffeted on the waves of the Atlantic ocean for sixty to ninety days, and finally settled in the West only after undergoing the hardships of the primitive mode of traveling on the Plains, and the danger of being attacked by the Indians. Steam has worked a wonderful revolution in the method of transportation, both on sea and land. Emigrants now cross the ocean in large and commodious steam-ships, and the passage occupies only ten to twelve days, and when they reach our shores, railroads carry them to their destination. It is a noteworthy fact that corporations to furnish increased facilities to emigrants are multiplying very fast, and the new year promises a large addition to the population of the West by the influence of emigrants from Europe. Emigrants in settling land now keep close to the line of railroads, especially those which form what are called trunk lines, and run through a fertile country. Previous to the construction of the Pacific Railroads, the route from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney was a favorite wagon road, and many emigrants settled permanently along this route. The evidences of this are plainly seen in the thriving and populous cities, towns and villages which dot this line, and also the many cultivated fields of grain which meet the eye in all directions. It is along this very route that the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD is now steadily approaching completion. The greater part of the road is built, and only a comparatively small portion of the Western Division remains to be constructed in order to materially shorten the distance between San Francisco and the East. THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY has a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of land, located in what is known as the GARDEN SPOT of the West. This land is being sold to actual settlers on easy terms of payment, and every encouragement is extended to emigrants to settle along the line of the road, which is destined to become one of the great trunk lines of the country. We are now offering the remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY Western Division, at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. The earnings of that portion of the road in active operation have more than equaled the expectations of the projectors of the enterprise, which, of itself, is a sufficient guaranty for the safety of the investment; but the land grant of the Company is estimated to be worth $18,000,000, and the money derived from land sales is devoted exclusively to the retirement of the bonds by the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as trustees for the bondholders. The bonds have thirty years to run, bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable in February and August of each year, and both interest and principal are payable in gold.

Our firm deal in the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's bonds the same as all other first-class securities; and those of the Eastern Division, which were placed by us at 97½, are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest. *These bonds have never sold as low as the subscription price since the loan was all taken. Thus investors in them have always been enabled to realize a handsome premium on the price originally paid, while receiving their interest-money punctually. To parties about to reinvest their January interest, or who may desire to fund their 5-20 and other high-priced bonds, we recommend the above facts to their calm consideration.*

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

There was a small brisk trade on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; quality ranged from common to good, prices from 10c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 10 cwt. on 56 ℔s. to 60 ℔s. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was large and good; all business was over by 10 A. M.; quality ranged from common to good, prices from 10c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Texan Steers on estimate at 8c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6@14 cwt. on 56@60 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were fair as to sales in proportion to quality, which was poor; prices from $35@$65 ₱ head. Sheep steady at 6⅝c. ₱ ℔. Hogs closed firm last evening; City-dressed from 5¾c.@6c. ₱ ℔. Bacon—Pigs at 6¼c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs, 20 ₱ cent. less, and Western-dressed Hogs 10 ₱ cent. less than above quotations. Trade opened this forenoon active on foregoing basis.

SALES.

F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 108 Steers, Illinois uneven coarse Cattle, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 10 cwt. C. KHANE sold for self 140 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 12 cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 28 Steers, Ohios, fat Cattle, at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 180 Steers, Illinois light cattle, with a nice top, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for VOTER & BRAINERD, 52 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight from 7½ cwt. to 12 cwt.; for P. KLEMENS, 46 Steers, Ohios, generally good Cattle, from 11c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 14 cwt. ULERY & GOFF sold for selves 97 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight from 7 cwt. to 10 cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOOD 110 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; also, 51 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. J. CHURCH sold for W. V. WOOD 54 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., also 19 State Steers, poor cattle, at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; again, 16 head mixed Bulls and dry Cows, fat but coarse, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 111 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMEL sold for self 68 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. GOLDSCHMITT sold for self 199 Steers, Ohios and Kentuckys, mixed, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 10 cwt.: also, 33 Steers, Ohios, medium cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; again, 9 Kentucky Oxen, very fat, at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 13 cwt. H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS, 81 Steers, medium cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 15 Steers, Illinois, poor cattle, at $56 50 ₱ head; 14 Steers, Illinois, good cattle, at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 9½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 347 Illinois Sheep, average weight ₱ head 94 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔. M. GOLDSCHMIDT held on sale 3 cars of good quality Western Sheep.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold, for week ending Dec. 28, 1871, 4,036 Sheep and Lambs; average ₱ head, $5 53; range of prices for Sheep, 5½c.@6½c. ₱ ℔.; choice quality, 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; range of prices for Lambs, 7c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 979 head of horned Cattle, 1,186 Hogs, 340 Sheep; arrived in 75 cars.

Gross arrivals, since Tuesday forenoon to yesterday afternoon, at Weehawken Yards: 384 head of horned Cattle, 3,291 Hogs; these latter on transit to New-York City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 94⅛; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s. 91⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 29—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 85c. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 800,000f. during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation. The total stock in port—actual, 567,000 bales; estimated, 482,000 bales, of which actual American, 169,000; estimated, 110,000. Receipts of the week, 93,000 bales, including 57,000 American. Actual export, 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 9 13-16d. for Middling. The stock of Cotton at sea bound for this port is 401,000 bales, of which 187,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past week have been 35,000 quarters, including 22,600 American. California White Wheat, 12s. 7d. ₱ cental. Corn, 31s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS—Red Spring Wheat, 11s.@11s. 4d. ₱ cental. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 34s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—BACON, 36s. 6d. for Short Rib Middles.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29—PETROLEUM, 48f. for fine Pale American.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

PATRICK MCGOVERN died yesterday at No. 28 Columbia-street, from injuries received by accidentally falling down-stairs.

ROSA HOSENBUHLER, aged three years, died yesterday at No. 146 Seventh-avenue, from scalds accidentally received by a bowl of hot soup falling upon her.

E. HAMERSLACK, a native of France, forty-eight years of age, died suddenly yesterday while sitting in the restaurant, No. 321 Pearl-street.

MARY GIBBONS was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING for stealing a watch and other articles from JAMES NICHOLS, of No. 236 Thompson-street.

MARGARET HENRY, a servant, yesterday fell through the skylight of No. 38 West Tenth-street, breaking an arm and leg. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the dwelling of J. T. TAYLOR, No. 248 West Fifty-fourth-street, doing a damage of $200.

At noon yesterday, an affray occurred at No. 1,057 Third-avenue, during which MARGARET CULLEN was stabbed in the left arm, and JOHN CULLEN behind the left ear. Both were arrested, with JOHN and BRIDGET DUNFORD, the other parties to the affray, but when arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, only JOHN CULLEN and JOHN DUNFORD were held.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	56	Tar, bbls	176
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Resin, bbls	1,078
Cotton, bales	1,391	Pork, pkgs	597
Cotton-seed, bags	221	Beef, pkgs	100
Copper, bbls	12	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,523
Dried fruit, pkgs	99	Grease, pkgs	281
Eggs, bbls	659	Lard, pkgs	2,356
Flour, bbls	5,188	Stearine, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	30,300	Butter, pkgs	2,481
Oats, bushels	13,425	Cheese, pkgs	208
Malt, bushels	700	Tallow, pkgs	23
Barley, bushels	8,300	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Grass-seed, bags	1,332	Dressed Hogs, No	1,458
Beans, bbls	170	Pea-nuts, bags	183
B. E. Peas, bags	54	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	205
Peas, bushels	267	Starch, boxes	1,650
Buckwheat Flour, pkgs	51	Sumac, bags	140
Hemp, bales	16	Tea, half chests	946
Tow, bales	201	Tobacco, hhds	56
Hides, No	206	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	265
Hides, bales	133	Whisky, bbls	440
Leather, sides	8,986	Wool, bales	95
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls	896	Silver-ore, sacks	450
Spirits Turp., bbls	237		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Herald of the Morning*, for London—18,500 bushels Corn, 3 cases Sewing-machines, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 9,800 ℔s. Cheese, 139,043 ℔s. Tallow, 4 bales Sarsaparilla, 849 bbls. Resin, 3,000 Staves, 275 tcs. Beef, 20,471 ℔s. Scraps, 21 boxes Bones, 890 bags Clover-seed, 48 cases Hardware, 50 pkgs. Canned Goods.

By the bark *Kong Carl*, for Cork and orders—27,655 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Fraternitas*, for Cork and orders—25,714 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Hope*, for Havre—2,532 tcs. Lard, 5 bales Cotton, 50 bags Quercitron Bark, 35 logs Maple, 12,211 bushels Wheat, 48 boxes Bacon, 92 hhds. Tallow, 136,493 ℔s. Grease, 95 pkgs. Stearine.

By the brig *Emily*, for Hamburg—1,807 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Frank Marion*, for Leghorn—2,025 boxes Extract, 584 hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Meats.

By the schooner *H. Middleton*, for Port Louis—1,160 Shooks, 50 casks Heads, 50 cases Petroleum.

By the schooner *Hattie Coombs*, for St. Pierre—1,100 bbls. Flour, 174 pkgs. Butter, 100 cases Kerosene, 400 Shooks, 40 cases Naphtha.

By the schooner *T. J. Frazier*, for Para—500 Shooks, 10 kegs Nails, 685 bbls. Flour, 1 box Sewing-silk, 9 pkgs. Domestics, 40 cases Lobsters, 6 dozen Brooms, 10 cases Biscuits, 40 boxes Soap, 12 cases Sewing-machines.

By the schooner *Harry Bluff*, for Point-au-Petrie—595 bbls. Flour, 200 bushels Corn, 20 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 3,000 ℔s. Lard, 1,806 ℔s. Ham, 400 boxes Herring, 200 boxes Petroleum.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm from first hands in the local market; 200 bags Maracaibo were sold on private terms. The jobbing trade was fair at very full rates. At Baltimore, sales were made of 5,150 bags Rio, by the *Lapwing*, and at Mobile, 2,300 bags do., by the *Sophia*, on private terms. Quotations remain as before.

COTTON—Has been in light request for early delivery, at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 857 bales, including 405 bales to shippers and 452 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a better inquiry, and prices have been quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 11,900 bales, (4,400 bales last evening and 7,500 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; January, 2,200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; February, 400 bales at 19⅞c.; March, 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; April, 200 bales at 20⅝c.; 400 bales at 20 7-16c., 500 bales at 20⅜c.; and today, for December, 400 bales at 19⅞c.; January, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 1,500 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., short notice, 100 bales at 19⅜c.; February, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 1,400 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 20c.; March, 600 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20 3-16c.; April, 300 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20 7-16c., buyer receiving brokerage, 700 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 20⅝c.; 200 bales at 20 9-16c.; June, 100 bales at 20⅝c.; exchanged, ⅜c. paid to exchange 200 bales January for 200 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.47c.; January, 19.50c.; February, 19.88c.; March, 20.19c.; April, 20.49c.; May, 20⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 1,391 bales, including 724 bales per rail, 69 bales from Washington, N. C., 32 bales from Baltimore, 566 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 22,446 bales, and for the week 129,000 bales, against 125,983 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,378,000 bales, against 1,625,395 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19	19⅛	19¼
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20	20¼
Middling	20	20⅛	21	21
Good Middling	20⅞	21	21⅛	21¼

Liverpool.

	Week ending Dec. 29, 1871. Bales.	Week ending Dec. 29, 1870. Bales.
Sales of the week	53,000	54,000
Of which exporters took	9,000	9,000
Of which speculators took	5,000	2,000
Total import of week	93,000	95,000
Of which American	57,000	75,000
Total stock, actual count	567,000	379,000
Total stock, as previously estimated	482,000	......
Of which American, actual count	169,000	110,000
Previous estimate of American	110,000	......
Actual export	10,000	14,000
Amount afloat	401,000	464,000
Of which American	187,000	355,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool Dec. 29, 1870, 8⅜d. Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Dec. 29, 1870, 15⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly sought after within the previous range of prices, values for full lots having been more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$6 65; very good to fancy at $6 65@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$5 70, ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quite dull at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls. at $6@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in light demand at $4 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 210 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 45@$3 85 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FISH—Trade has been dull, and values have been quoted essentially unaltered.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been quoted a shade cheaper on a moderate trade; 2,500 boxes were sold at $3 30@$3 35 ₱ box. Of Valencia Raisins, sales have been made of 1,000 boxes at 12c. ₱ ℔.; of Muscatel, 500 boxes loose, at $3 70 ₱ box. Some 200 boxes extra fine Raisins have been placed at $4 50@$7 ₱ box. Currants have been quiet at 8c.@8⅛c. ₱ ℔. Turkey Prunes have been quoted off to 10c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been extremely quiet on the basis of about previous quotations. For No. 2 Spring, in store, there has been some export inquiry on the basis of $1 47 ₱ bushel, at which rate two boat-loads were rumored sold. Amber Western Wheat was in light request for milling, at $1 62½, in store, at which price 2,400 bushels were purchased. Small lots of White Western were also placed at $1 62½@$1 65, delivered....Corn has been in fairly active demand, and prime samples were quoted firm. Shippers were buying moderately. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 79c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 78c. for prime do., in store; 78c. for old and new Mixed do., afloat; 76½c.@78c. for new do.; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77½c.@78½c. for White Western; 78½c. for White Southern; 75c. for inferior do.; 77c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel.... Rye has been quoted about steady, though no further dealings of moment have been reported....Of Barley, sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels Western at 85c., and a small lot of prime Canada West at $1 20 ₱ bushel; market unchanged....Nothing new in Barley-malt....Oats have been held with firmness, but have been devoid of animation. The demand was almost wholly for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels at 56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for prime do., in store; 53½c.@56½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for choice; 53c.@55½c. for Black; 56c.@57½c. for ordinary to Prime White Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more request and held with confidence; sales, 500 bags at 15c.; 500 bales do. to arrive, at 10 7-16c., gold, in bond, and 1,000 rolls Ludlow Cloth, deliverable next July and August, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in request and strong in price; sales, 2,000 Montevideo to arrive, at 26⅛c., gold; 600 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Desirable grades of both domestic and foreign have been quoted quite firm in price on a restricted offering, but business has been devoid of animation. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 35c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 10c.@30c., and other growths at 9c.@20c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts have been 473 bales, and since Sept. 1, 21,460 bales.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand at buoyant rates.

METALS—The general market has been quiet, with values of most articles quoted essentially as before, and with no important dealings reported other than sales of 200,000 ℔s. Ingot Copper at 27⅛c.@27½c ₱ ℔., and 1,070 tons Eglinton Pig-iron on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has been more activity in New-Orleans, of which 830 bbls. have been sold (part at auction) at 42½c.@54c., chiefly at 49c.@54c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite dull, as a rule, on the basis of $4 90@$5 for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s.; 1,300 bbls. sold on private terms....Tar has been partially neglected and nominal in price; 50 bbls. Washington were sold on private terms....Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention at 67c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in more urgent request, in the local market, chiefly to cover December contracts, and the price has been quoted much stronger but irregular, with sales and settlements reported of 2,000 bbls., December delivery, at 23⅛c.; 500 bbls., do., at 23⅜c.; and 4,000 bbls., do., at 24c., with rumors of sales of 1,000 bbls., do., at 24⅛c. ₱ gallon. ....At Philadelphia business has been dull, with 22c.@22½c. given as the nominal quotations at the close, showing a weaker market there....Refined Oil, in cases, quiet and nominal at 28c.@28½c. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 13⅝c.@13⅞c.@14c. ₱ gallon, but inactive....Shipping Crude at 16⅝c.@17c.....Naphtha, 12½c.@12⅝c., in shipping order....The Creek reports have been of a dull and weak market, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $3 95@$4 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered with less freedom, and quoted stronger in price, with a rather better inquiry noted, though the advanced figures claimed have operated against free movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 625 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25@$13 50 for Western Mess, $14 37½@$14 75 for new Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, $12 25 for new Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 50, seller January, and $15, seller April; sales, 750 bbls..... Dressed Hogs have been in good request at a further slight improvement in price. We quote at 5⅝c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5½c.@5⅝c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cut-meats continue in demand and firm at 8½c.@10c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔.; sales equal to 122 pkgs....Bacon has been quoted again a shade firmer on reduced offerings, for both prompt and forward delivery. The demand, however, has been less urgent, buyers having been unwilling to operate freely at asking prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,225 boxes, including for early delivery here, 300 boxes Short Rib at 7¼c. for Light; 74 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c.@8c.; 350 boxes Long Clear, at 7 9-16c., and for early delivery at Chicago, 200 boxes Short Rib at 6⅝c., and 500 boxes Short Clear, at 6⅞c., closing with that rate bid....Lard has been held with increased confidence, on a very moderate offering of prime samples, and a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported of 1,470 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Western Steam, 9⅜c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅛c. for City, 8⅝c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been good at firmer rates, with sales reported of 2,250 tcs. Western steam, including seller January at 9⅛c., and seller March at 10c.@10⅛c., ₱ ℔.....Beef has been in light demand, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 110. Tierce Beef has been quiet today at from $12@$18 50 for old and new Prime Mess, and $18@$23 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at $22 50@$25 for new....Butter and Cheese have been dull and heavy within our previous range.

SEEDS—Clover has been rather slow of sale, and without firmness as to values; 850 bags were placed at 11⅛c. for Prime Indiana, and 10¾c. for Ohio. Nothing really new in other kinds. We quote: Timothy at $3 25@$3 50; Flax at $1 9@$1 92½c.; Calcutta Linseed at $2 27½@$2 30, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather light demand on the basis of yesterday's quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 9⅝c.; 460 hhds. Grocery Demerara on private terms; 560 boxes Havana, clayed, at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 60 boxes do., at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; and 8,520 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c. ₱ ℔. Refined dull at unchanged figures.

SOAP—Has been in light demand at former rates, including Castile at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 2, 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fairly active call for Tallow at full rates for prime samples; sales, 353,000 ℔s. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for the best samples, and 8⅝c.@9c. for common to good; also, 31,000 ℔s. Stearine at 9c.@9¼c., and 39,000 ℔s. Grease at 6⅛c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—There has been a moderate call for desirable lots at previous figures.

TOBACCO—Has been in pretty fair request in a jobbing way, and quoted steady; sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky, mostly for export, at 8c.@12c.; 100 cases Pennsylvania and 100 cases Ohio Seed Leaf on private terms; 50 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@55c.; and 200 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 05 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has declined to 93c. ₱ gallon, at which rate 430 bbls. were reported sold.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate call for Grain room, chiefly for Corn, on the basis of previous quotations, in the line of berth freights. Of Cotton, Provisions and general cargo the offerings have been light, though shippers have rather had any existing advantage. The chartering business has been comparatively slow, with the main inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum and Naval Store trades, at rates indicating less firmness. The available supply of tonnage was fair, especially in view of the restricted wants of the market. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 1,230 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 50,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 150 bags Clover-seed, by do., at 30s.; 1,200 tcs. Lard, by do., at 22s. 6d.@25s., chiefly at 22s. 6d.; 850 boxes Bacon, by do., at 25s.; 400 boxes Cheese, by do., on private terms; 30 tons Measurement Goods, by sail, on private terms. For London, 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, on private terms; 25 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5½d.; 7,800 bushels do., by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a German bark, 357 tons, (to arrive at Boston,) with about 4,000 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 5s. 6d., to the United Kingdom, 5s., to the Continent, and 6s. 6d. to the Baltic; an Italian bark, 561 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia; a Russian bark, 468 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do., from do.; a foreign bark, with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., and a British bark, 237 tons, with about 1,600 quarters do. from do., (all chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms. For Antwerp, 500 tcs. Lard, and 475 boxes Bacon, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 650 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton; also, a German bark, 459 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s. For Continental ports, direct, a Swedish bark, 418 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, and a Swedish brig, 235 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. do., on private terms. For Hamburg, 1,500 tcs. Lard, reported at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 100 tcs. Lard at 40s., and 38 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—FLOUR quiet and weak; sales at $4 30@$4 75. WHEAT in good demand at full prices; No. 1 Spring, $1 21½; No. 2, $1 18⅛; No. 3, $1 08⅛; No. 2, seller January, $1 18⅛@$1 18⅜; seller last half of month, $1 20@$1 20⅛. CORN moderately active at yesterday's prices; No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c.; rejected, 37⅛c.@38c.; mixed, seller January, 40⅛c.; seller April, 43c.@43⅛c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 31⅛c.; rejected, 28⅛c.@29c.; No. 2, seller February, 32⅛c. RYE steady; No. 2, 62⅛c.@63c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, 61c.@61⅛c.; seller February, 62⅛c. PORK in fair demand; advanced, $13 25@$13 30; seller January, $13 30@$13 35; seller February, $13 65@$13 70; seller March, $13 85@$13 90. LARD firmer; sales at 8⅝c.; seller February, 8⅞c.@9c. HAMS, in pickle, unchanged. BULK MEATS firm and unchanged. LIVE HOGS active and higher at $4 10@$4 30 for common to fair; $4 35@$4 60 for good to extra; the quality of stock offered was excellent. Dressed HOGS, $5@$5 10. WHISKY dull and drooping; no transactions. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—FLOUR quiet and steady; business very small. WHEAT—Offerings light; business small; No. 2 Spring, $1 26; No. 3 Red Fall per sample, $1 44. CORN dull and declining; Mixed and Yellow, on track, 40c.@41c. OATS slow; No. 2, in elevator, 36c. BARLEY quiet and steady; Prime Iowa, 70c. RYE in improved demand; No. 2, in elevator, 71c.@72c. WHISKY declining; sales at 89½c. PORK firm at $13, on spot; $13 65@$13 75, seller February; $14, April. Green MEATS quiet; Clear Rib, 5⅛c.@5½c. Dry-salted MEATS—Better feeling, but most sales private; small lots loose Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6c.; packed lots Shoulders, 6c. BACON quiet and steady; jobbing lots Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. LARD firmer at 8⅛c. Live HOGS firm at $3 80@$4 25; bulk of sales at $3 95@$4 15. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS killed to last evening, 285,000 head. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Dec. 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales, 6,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 85. CORN dull; sales, 8,000 bushels at 66c. BARLEY steady; sales, 8,000 bushels prime Up-lake Canada at $1. RYE held at 80c. for Western. PEAS dull; sales 400 bushels Canada at $1, free. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c.@92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK—Demand light and holders firm; nominally $13 50@$13 75. LARD—Demand light and holders firm; Steam, 8⅝c.; Kettle, 9⅛c. asked; no sales. BULK MEATS have an advancing tendency; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 5⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6c.@6⅛c. BACON—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.; HAMS, 12⅛c.@13⅛c. Live HOGS active and higher at opening; closed quiet and weak at $4 45@$4 75; receipts, 3,500 head. WHISKY quiet and weak at 91c. Green MEATS—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Sides, 5⅜c.; Hams, 7⅞c.@8⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—FLOUR—Extra Spring firm at $5 50@$5 65 for medium; $5 70@$6 50 for choice to fancy. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 at $1 21; No. 2, $1 18⅛; seller January, $1 18⅛. OATS easier; No. 2, 32c. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c. RYE—No. 1 quiet at 64c. BARLEY unchanged; No 2 Spring, 61c. Live HOGS in fair demand; advanced 5c.@10c.; sales at $4@$4 35; Dressed, sales at $5 10@$5 15. PROVISIONS firm. PORK held at $13 25. HAMS in pickle at 8c.@9c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders at 4⅛c. LARD dull; Kettle at 8⅞c.; Steam at 8⅝c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 5,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—TOBACCO—Sales very light; prices stiff. BAGGING quiet and steady at 12⅛c.@13c. FLOUR active and firmer; Family Extra, $6 50@$7. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $13 50. BACON—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.; Plain, 13c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c., all packed. LARD, 9c.@10⅛c. WHISKY quiet at 91c. Total HOGS killed this season estimated at 309,000. Packers have not yet made up their official returns.

TOLEDO, Dec. 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Extra White Michigan, $1 53; Amber Michigan, $1 43; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 do., $1 36⅛@$1 37. CORN quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 48c.; Low do., 47c.@47⅛c.; Michigan, 48c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 1, 39⅛c.; No. 2, 38c.; Michigan, 39c. Live HOGS steady; $4 80@$5. CLOVERSEEDS steady; $6. RECEIPTS—12,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 7,077 bales; gross, 7,752 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,902 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,151 bales; coastwise, 3,600 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 175,160 bales; net receipts of the week, 49,878 bales; gross, 54,246 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,296 bales; to Barcelona, 2,707 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,151 bales; sales of the week, 32,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart, tending upward, quiet, holders firm; Middling, 18⅞c.@19c.; net receipts, 3,922 bales; exports to France, 2,603 bales; coastwise, 1,535 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 81,183 bales; net receipts of the week, 19,133 bales; exports to Great Britain, 486 bales; to the Continent, 2,603 bales; coastwise, 4,812 bales; sales of the week, 7,700 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18⅞c.@19c.; net receipts, 2,111 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,752 bales; coastwise, 2,033 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 33,622 bales; net receipts of the week, 14,067 bales; gross receipts, 14,122 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,770 bales; coastwise, 5,909 bales; sales of the week, 2,800 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 4,149 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,491 bales; coastwise, 4,143 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 58,440 bales; net receipts of the week, 17,750 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,491 bales; to the Continent, 840 bales; coastwise, 5,554 bales; sales of the week, 9,100 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,331 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 46,109 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,340 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,119 bales; coastwise, 955 bales; sales of the week, 4,900 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 435 bales; sales, 36 bales; stock, 6,024 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,885 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,037 bales; sales of the week, 280 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20⅛c.@20⅜c.; net receipts, 428 bales; gross, 1,064 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,752 bales; gross, 1,256 bales; exports to Great Britain, 255 bales; sales of the week, 1,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—FLOUR firm at $6 50@$9. CORN active at 60c. OATS unchanged; 50c.@52c. LARD unchanged. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Clear Sides at 7c.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1 o'clock.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera.) Miss Christina Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinee at 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence. Matinee at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinee at 2½.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Mr. J. C. PARSONS sends us $22 50 for the Children's Aid Society—"An unexpected balance of contributions," he writes, "from members of the Bank Clerks' Association, for the purchase of flowers for presentation on New Year's day, as a slight token of appreciation of the kind words spoken in our behalf, as well as of the kindness of the ladies who volunteered to sing on the occasion of the last anniversary." M. S. also forwards $5, Mrs. M. L. M., $10, and ANNIE ANDREWS contributes $1, evidently her savings for a long time past. This little girl's letter is so touching an appeal in itself for the Children's Aid Society, that we insert it just as it comes to us:

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: My father likes your paper, Sir, and so do I. Your paper says that twenty children as little as me, and who are poor and starving and that ain't got no home, can be fed for $1. So I send you my dollar. It is all I have, Sir, or I would send you more, for I am sure that the beautiful angels are glad when we do such things. ANNIE ANDREWS.

The contract with the Williams & Guion line for the transmission of mails to Europe expires at the end of this month. We believe it is the experience of most merchants and newspapers that the arrangement has not worked well. The mails are on average two days longer on the road than they used to be, and the service is very irregular. Some quicker line of steamers ought to be employed. We trust the Postmaster-General will not recommend the renewal of the present contract.

The *Tribune* opposes HENRY SMITH for Speaker on the ground that he favored the bill to increase the fare on the New-York Central Railroad, when a member of the Legislature. We do not exactly understand why the *Tribune* should oppose Mr. SMITH for favoring a measure which was advocated by the *Tribune*—a measure in which Mr. GREELEY himself was so deeply interested that he made a visit to Albany, accompanied by DEAN RICHMOND's henchman, PARMLEE, to persuade Gov. FENTON to sign it. Is it the fair thing, after the *Tribune* has persuaded a man to vote for a bill it advocates, to turn upon him for obeying its commands?

W. M. TWEED, like Mayor HALL, never reads the papers—"that's how I get the best of 'em," he said, yesterday, to our reporter. In the same way, according to the old story, the ostrich thinks he gets the best of his pursuers by sticking his head in the sand—forgetting that he still leaves a considerable portion of his person exposed to view. It appears, also, that TWEED is of the opinion which the newspapers here, with a single exception, took of his case until very recently—namely, that there is nothing in it. "There ain't a point in" all that has been alleged against him. Here, then, is another injured innocent—fit to be classed with CONNOLLY, SWEENY, HALL, FISK, JR., AUGUST BELMONT, and other "leading citizens" whom the TIMES has so wickedly maligned.

Number Three.

CONNOLLY and SWEENY have been for some weeks banished from public life. TWEED has now joined them, after a long but ineffectual attempt to become a permanent burden on the public he has robbed. Of the four men who combined to defraud the public out of millions of money, one only remains in office—A. OAKEY HALL. And his hour is approaching—he may put it off a little while longer, but it will come, and the last of the once famous and all-powerful chiefs of the Tammany Ring will be dismissed to shame and contempt.

If the great and unparalleled power which these men exercised only a few months ago carried with it a deplorable lesson to the younger class of our citizens, their utter downfall and ruin cannot fail to be equally impressive in the opposite direction. They had the City entirely in their own hands. Many of the Judges sat upon the bench merely to carry out their orders. When, in September, 1870, we began that series of attacks upon them which we never afterward suspended for a single day, our best friends warned us that we should "do no good." Every paper in the City was against us—though no one who reads them now would suspect it. The *Herald* strenuously defended the Ring, as forming "*the best Government the City ever had*;" and it deliberately suppressed the proofs of the Tammany frauds, which, nine months afterward, we were enabled to publish. All its cock-and-bull stories from Africa cannot make the public forget that act of dishonesty. The *World* praised the entire quartet day after day. The *Tribune* called upon them to bring actions for libel against us, because we called them thieves. These papers all boast now that they led the assault. Perhaps some people believe them; it is of little consequence whether they do or not. When we were being incessantly abused, a year and four months ago, for denouncing the Ring, we ventured to predict that the day would come "when our assailants would be eagerly striving with each other to snatch the honor of having been the leader in what was apparently a hopeless fight." Just so has it turned out—and we do not complain of the result.

It is easy enough to fight the Ring now—it was very different work in the Autumn of 1870. Whatever credit was involved in it, we were graciously permitted by our contemporaries to enjoy alone. We had little to go upon but the suppression of the Controller's reports, and the occasional facts which came to our knowledge in a roundabout way. Everybody was afraid to give us information. Men came into our office and said, "We could give you evidence of the roguery of TWEED and his friends if we dared—but we should suffer for it. If we tell you anything, you must not make any use of it, and you must not say we have spoken to you." But day after day we said to TWEED & CO.: "If you are not cheating the City, why don't you publish your reports and accounts, according to law?" One morning the *Tribune* chuckled over us as having been conclusively answered. Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, and some others, went down to the Controller's office and signed a paper *which had been written out for them beforehand*, in which they said, *inter alia*, "We have come to the conclusion and certify, that the financial affairs of the City, under the charge of the Controller, *are administered in a correct and faithful manner*." This appeared on Monday, Nov. 7, 1870. All the papers in the City accepted it as a final answer to our charges. But we said of it on that morning:

> "These gentlemen have lent their names to what we venture to assert is the greatest fraud ever practiced on the public. * * * With reference to the conduct of Mr. ASTOR and his friends in thus willfully lending themselves to a plot against the public, we shall have more to say by and by. These gentlemen are large owners of property. They wish to stand well with the City. It is of importance, or they think it is, that their assessments should be put as low as possible. 'There is nothing so mean as one million of dollars, except two millions,' some one has said. Mr. ASTOR and his friends are living illustrations of the truth of that saying. They have made themselves parties to a great fraud, and if we are not mistaken they will live long enough to repent of it."

All this happened long before any other newspaper in the City ventured to say a word against the omnipotent Ring. For many weary months we had to lead a forlorn hope, consisting of one journal—the TIMES. Read the other papers today, and you would think they had been in the thick of the contest all through. It is the way of the world.

Let who will have the credit of the struggle, we care not, but the lessons which it teaches are too valuable to be lost. They are that the truth is sure to prevail in the long run, against any odds; that if a newspaper will only deal faithfully with the public, the public will be faithful to it in return; and that no political combination, however strongly entrenched, can exist long on the basis of corruption and fraud. We have been accused of much "personal writing," but we adopted the only course which was calculated to promote the great object we had at heart. We might have denounced the Ring "in the abstract" for ever and ever, and produced no results—but when we accused the leaders by name of being thieves, and challenged them to take us into a Court of justice, everybody admitted that there must be something in what we said. The *Tribune* called for actions for libel against us—and Mayor HALL, in response, brought a suit to eject us from our property. But the truth was conquering all the time; and the day was approaching when our very assailants would take credit for all that we had done. And now even the *Herald*, which has correspondents all over the world, as it says, but cannot tell the public what happens at their own doors, feels it quite safe to kick at TWEED, whom it so long held up to us as a model of all the virtues. Let no one despair of succeeding if he is fighting in a good cause.

The Speakership.

There is scarcely a doubt that if all the Republican members of the next Assembly who think it would be unwise, under the present circumstances, to elect THOMAS G. ALVORD Speaker, were to unite on a single candidate in opposition to him, ALVORD might be defeated. The trouble is, that while all the corrupt elements and combinations are working together in ALVORD's interest, the opposition are divided on three or four candidates. HENRY SMITH, of Albany, has numerous supporters, and so also has Mr. TWOMBLY of this City, Mr. PRINCE, of Queens, Mr. ALBERGER, of Erie, and Mr. STRAHAN, of Orange. Either of these gentlemen would make a good Speaker, and we have no doubt that either one of them would be willing to resign his claims rather than see the candidate of the lobbyists installed as presiding officer of the Assembly. But unless they come to some arrangement and understanding among themselves, before the meeting of the general caucus on Monday night, there is danger that all of them will encounter defeat. There is always a strong inclination, with many, to be on the winning side; and the solid vote for ALVORD, when contrasted with the scattered vote for other candidates, will have a tendency to make the wavering transfer their strength to the candidate whose chances appear to be so much the best. If it be found impossible to concentrate the opposition to ALVORD on any one of the gentlemen above named, let an entirely new candidate be selected. There are several Republicans, competent in every way for the duties of Speaker, who have not hitherto been mentioned as candidates. Mr. DAVID W. JUDD, of Richmond County, might be named as one, and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, of this City, as another. There is no lack of ability and honesty among the ninety-eight Republican members elect of the next Assembly. All that is needed is for the honest men to stand together, and not suffer their personal rivalries to result in throwing the organization of the Assembly into the hands of legislative jobbers and lobyists.

Not Fit to Go In.

Both branches of the Legislature will probably meet, at the very outset of their career, a question which will test the honesty and earnestness of their members. WILLIAM M. TWEED, THOMAS C. FIELDS, and ALEXANDER FREAR will, or may, present themselves at Albany with certificates of election, and claim their seats. Each one of these men knows that he was not honestly elected by the people. The evidence of the grossest corruption and fraud in the Fourth Senatorial District is so overwhelming that when it becomes known, it will absolutely require the rejection of the entire vote in a large portion of that district, and with such rejection, TWEED's pretense of title to his seat wholly fails. FREAR procured his certificate of election by a small majority through a gross fraud, chiefly perpetrated in a single election district; while CHARLES O'CONOR has undertaken to show how fraudulent was FIELD's pretended election. But each one of these men hopes to retain his seat till the close of the session, while testimony is being taken, and thus to defeat the will of the people.

We trust they will be permitted to do nothing of the sort. The certificates of election signed by TOM COMAN—whom the records of the United States Court show to have pleaded guilty to a charge of opening a letter while employed as a letter-carrier in this City—have no such sanctity that they should be permitted for one instant to stand against the proofs of fraud which can, and we presume will, be presented to the Legislature on the first day of the session. The characters of TWEED, FIELDS and FREAR show that the State can well spare their services as legislators, though it could put them to good uses in another institution not so far from the City. We hope that one of the first acts of the respective Houses will be to suspend these men from all participation in legislation pending an investigation. We know that timid persons, and those who desire to find some excuse for voting wrong, may endeavor to satisfy the public, if not themselves, by pretended reasons for not taking this course. But we believe that these who give such excuses will be found during the session outside the ranks of the friends of good government.

Gravel.

We have already referred to the fact that HENRY HILTON and PETER SWEENY's Park Commission are known to have spent in about fifteen months over six millions of dollars, in addition to unsettled and unascertained sums, which, it is feared, will considerably increase this amount. The details of this enormous expenditure are, as yet, not known to the public. The report of the Commissioners manages to conceal all items as to expenditures under a few heads, such as "salaries," "labor," "contract work," "materials of construction and labor," which convey no real information. There are, however, one or two items which have leaked out, and which throw a great light at once upon HILTON's economy, and upon the record of some politicians.

For several years prior to August, 1870, the gravel furnished to the Park Commissioners had been obtained from one contractor, who procured it from a gravel-pit at Peekskill, and who for most of the time received $2 50 per cubic yard for the gravel delivered at the Park. Soon after HILTON's régime commenced, the price was increased to $2 60, though the gravel was received from the same contractor as previously. Soon, however, the purchasing of gravel was, by a resolution, placed in the hands of HILTON, and coincident with that the price began to be increased, and the old contractor ceased early in October to receive any orders. From October to the fortunate period when HILTON retired from public to private disgrace, all the gravel needed by the Commissioners was procured from a mythical body known as the Peekskill Gravel Company. Soon the price paid increased from $2 60 per yard, first to $3 50, and, finally, to $3 80, or something over fifty per cent. more than was paid by the old Commissioners of the Central Park, and yet the gravel was procured from the same gravel-pit at Peekskill as before. The real owner of the pit received, we are informed, no more per load than previously, and the old contractor dug the gravel and shipped it to New-York and delivered it, the increased price being substantially a swindle for the benefit of the Gravel Company. If further proof of this were wanted, it is found in the fact that while the Park Commissioners were paying the Gravel Company $3 80 per yard for gravel, other persons, we learn, could buy the same article of them at the old price of $2 60 or under.

During the period from August, 1870, to October, 1871, we are assured that the Gravel Company furnished about 27,000 cubic yards of gravel, at a cost to the City of about $93,000, while at the prices which were formerly paid, and with which the old contractor was satisfied, the cost would not have exceeded $60,000. There was here a clear "steal" of $33,000, which was intended to go into some one's pockets. Fortunately, bills to just about that amount still remain unpaid.

Having ascertained this much, we set to work to find out who were interested in this lucky Gravel Company. We had not far to go before we learned enough to satisfy us that here was another of the all-pervading swindles of the Ring, whose system of cheating did not despise a bird-cage, while it soared to the sublime heights of a Court-house. The two most prominent persons connected with the Peekskill Gravel Company, are, we learn, ALEXANDER FREAR, of this City, and JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester. FREAR is a Democrat, HUSTED a Republican. Both were members of the Legislature when the new charter was passed, and both voted and spoke for it. After the Legislature adjourned, HUSTED became a Tammany Commissioner of Emigration. Both FREAR and HUSTED are members of the new Legislature, which meets next week. FREAR is returned as elected by a majority so clearly fraudulent, that the Assembly is sure to unseat him after investigation, and should prevent him from acting while an investigation is going on. HUSTED did aspire to be the Republican candidate for Speaker, but at the first indication of an intention to examine his record, hastened to withdraw from the contest. He is understood to have since entered into an engagement with ALVORD, by which the head of the Fenton and Canal Ring is to have the support of this new Gravel Ring, and of HUSTED, in consideration of which ALVORD is to give HUSTED the Chairmanship of one of the most important committees, and the Tammany Commissioners of Emigration are to be protected.

If HUSTED cannot be Chairman of the Committee on Cities, or Ways and Means, we suggest to him that his experience in the gravel line would make him very useful as the seventh member of the Committee on Roads; and as the Gravel Company has, to judge from its bills, a large stock of screens, he might without any danger of being called to answer for a breach of corporate duty, borrow a few to screen the dealings of himself and his coadjutor FREAR with the Ring. If the report be true that HANK SMITH is also a member of the Gravel Company, the number ought to be increased.

After the Year 1900.

The world is by no means perfect, and it is a generous and captivating task to devise a social code which shall do away with sin and suffering. The Communists, for example, thought it would make everybody much happier to take away all they had and divide it up among themselves. The Internationals, more recently, decided that all human misery resulted from pride of individuality and personal ambition. They proposed, therefore, to do away with names, and to distinguish people by numbers instead. And lest these should become dangerously identified with the individual, they were to be redistributed every year.

The last benefactor who has essayed the cheerful enterprise is M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and he has certainly hit upon a most notable device. This is no less than the abolition of all present systems of punishment. "The penal code is to be burnt, and all prisons razed to the ground." The death penalty, however, is to be retained for the present—say until the end of the century—that being "the only punishment which effectually protects society—the only punishment not cruel, since in ending life it also puts an end to suffering." Murderers, therefore, will be guillotined, as usual, up to the year 1900, though, without prisons, it is not easy to see how they are to be induced to wait for execution. Public opinion and their own consciences, which are hereafter to be the sole tribunals for crime, would hardly, we fear, restrain an active assassin from taking to his heels. But from 1900, the era of toleration and philanthropy is to begin. Criminals are then to be mulcted in fines, which, if they are not able to pay, will be paid by their families or their communes. This provision, it will be seen, offers to impecunious murderers of a jocose turn the opportunity of giving to their business operations all the charms of a practical joke on their rich relations or neighbors. Every member of the community is to be provided with tickets whose color shall indicate their moral state. A white ticket means entire innocence, a green one venial transgression and repentance, while a yellow one signifies hopeless turpitude, and exiles its possessor beyond the pale of society.

This is the outline of M. DE GIRARDIN'S plan for ameliorating the world. It is not to be denied that it has advantages, especially for that large number who would eventually come to hold the yellow badge of irreclaimable wickedness. It would save so much expense and bother of courts and lawyers, and it would give such admirable encouragement to poor but deserving young men anxious to get on in the world. Such a person, for example, is heir to a wealthy miser. He kills him, his fine is paid by the Commune, he inherits his lamented relative's money, repents, gets a green ticket, and lives ever after a happy and virtuous life. Numberless such charming possibilities will readily occur to the reflective reader. We should be better satisfied, however, if M. DE GIRARDIN could guarantee that all the present yellow tickets shall permit themselves to be guillotined before the 1st of January, 1900. That being assured, we see no objection to a scheme which recommends itself almost as much by its benevolence as by its practicability.

"Flash" Literature.

Judging from its results in Paris, a censorship of the Press is scarcely to be desired in any free country. Yet there are indications that entire liberty is apt to degenerate into dangerous license. We have laws against obscene publications, more or less strictly enforced. Yet we permit the open sale of a kind of literature hardly less pernicious or corrupting to immature and feeble minds. *Jack Sheppard* and *Dick Turpin* have, no doubt, made many youthful house-breakers and highwaymen. Indeed, it is not long since three boys, the merest children, were arrested in this vicinity, for having robbed their parents, bought revolvers and ammunition, and then taken to the road, avowedly inspired by just such books as these. A still more striking instance of their evil influence comes to us now from Louisville. In the case of a woman murdered there last Saturday, by her daughter-in-law, the murderess is thought to have become affected with homicidal mania by constant reading of stories of crime. Her room was found to be littered with sensational papers and yellow-covered novels of the most lurid type. Such an effect is not inconceivable to the student of morbid psychology. Without recurring to POPE's hackneyed lines, there is no fact more clearly proved than that protracted study of any form of vice or crime tends in certain natures to beget a strong, often a frantic and uncontrollable, impulse to commit it. They become possessed by a terrible curiosity to realize these forbidden emotions, just as, standing on a giddy height, some people feel an almost irresistible longing to fling themselves from it.

There can be no doubt that the sensational treatment of crime in novels has, to a certain extent, a demoralizing effect. Just as every particularly shocking murder or suicide gives rise at once to a score of imitations, so the imaginative representation of similar horrors sows the fatal yearning to reproduce them. To remedy the evil, however, is less easy than to discern it. The coarse allurements of the "flash" romances which strive to make vice fascinating, are often not more dangerous than the elaborate development and dissection of crime, from a purely intellectual stand-point, in works of a much higher class. CHARLES READE and WILKIE COLLINS may aid to pervert their readers as readily as Mrs. WOOD or Miss BRADDON theirs, or the "flash" romancers theirs. Yet the two writers first named at least work out, without doubt conscientiously, their own theories of art, and to a high artistic result. To suppress them would be to deprive English fiction of two of its most powerful living masters. To attempt to alter their methods of working would be idle, as, if successful, it would be sure to impair their intellectual value.

Of course, all this brings us back to the old question of the measure of responsibility of an author in choosing such types of character or incident as will probably prove hurtful to many of his readers. That we do not propose to discuss. But it would be well if, without infringing on the liberty of the Press, so dearly and so justly prized by all of Anglo-Saxon blood, it were found possible to check the circulation of works which, without the slightest literary value, are so potent to harm and corruption.

Australian Sheep-Farming.

Australia has a perfectly unique history. It is one which, in some respects, forcibly illustrates good coming out of evil. Down to 1788, when the first convict-ship deposited its freight at Sydney, the colony was quite insignificant. The new comers, if destined to tarnish such reputation as it then had, were also destined to make it a nation in a tenth part of the time in which it would otherwise have become one.

Even with this forced immigration, so enormously augmented twenty years ago by the discovery of gold, Australia has taken a long time to reach a considerable population, and the number now is small indeed as compared with her area, for the whole population of Australasia—which comprehensive term includes New-Zealand and Tasmania—does not exceed seventeen hundred thousand souls, the native population included, while the area is some three thousand square miles. These colonies have gone to great expense to obtain immigrants, and have offered every inducement in their power, in the shape of land-grants and similar advantages, but it is clear that their growth in people will be very gradual. Queensland is burdened with a heavy debt, amounting, for the interest alone, to a yearly charge of ten dollars a head, mainly incurred in paying the cost of immigration from England. The promoters of this colony imagined that its semi-tropical lands could be cultivated by European labor. This has proved a delusion, and the consequence has been the kidnapping of Polynesian natives, a practice likely to be suppressed now it has been proved to have indirectly resulted in the violent death of a distinguished prelate. The fact is that so long as there is an America, there is very little to attract men to Australia. Why travel over eighteen thousand miles of ocean at a minimum cost of ninety dollars, when you can gain superior advantages by going a sixth of that distance for twenty-five dollars? What advantage can the working man get in Australia that he cannot get here? Absolutely none. It is true that the wages there are high, and that living is comparatively cheap. It is equally true that most kinds of employment are fluctuating, and that both farm laborers and mechanics will be likely, unless very provident for rainy days, to find themselves, in the constantly recurring "bad times," in a very miserable condition.

The truth of the matter is that the fortunes of early settlers were made under conditions of the most favorable character, which no longer exist. Good land was then a drug in the market, and could be hired from the Government at merely nominal rates; while convict labor was obtainable at prices equally reasonable. It was no wonder, then, that under such circumstances, men with very moderate capital were able to make money, and having no earthly inducements there at that time to spend it, were able to return, after fifteen or twenty years, with considerable sums. Others, incited by their example, started on the same quest, and the second as well as the first generation did well. But times are changed; charges for land have risen enormously, and the small capitalist can no longer make head against drought, flood, and sheep disease, when he is at the same time burdened with a heavy rent.

Of those young gentlemen who have emigrated, to Queensland especially, since 1861, it may be safely stated that not ten per cent. have done fairly well. When trouble comes, the unfortunate young squatter goes to borrow at the bank; the bank is very sorry, but it really couldn't incur such risks. In despair he turns to his merchant, who supplies him with station necessaries. The merchant, like *Charles Surface's* little Jew, hasn't got the money, but might, perhaps, manage to get it at the bank. For a ruinous percentage this is accomplished. But the profits of a pastoral business must be large, indeed, which enable a man to make money when he is paying for the use of it fifteen per cent. The result of these arrangements are that hundreds of young men become utterly sold up to their merchants, and drag out a miserable life, working sheep stations for the advantage of these gentlemen, or, as is too often the case, drink themselves to death.

This melancholy state of things has of late become so notorious that young men of the upper and upper middle class are turning their eyes more and more toward this country, and in the course of another ten years there seems every probability that a large amount of English capital will find its way here for investment in land. It would be very much to the advantage of such States as Maryland and Virginia, where money and energy are greatly in demand, if they could devise some plan for facilitating the settlement of desirable immigrants of this description on their lands now idle.

MINOR TOPICS.

An abstract of the report of Mr. FRANCIS A. WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, will be found elsewhere. That officer has succeeded in getting made the best census we have yet had in many respects, but he has encountered many difficulties in the law under which the work was done, which he was unable to overcome by any administrative measures, and which ought to be removed by legislation before another census is taken. Among the improvements which it has been found possible to introduce are the following: The classification of the population by ages has been so altered as to give the number at each single year up to five, the number from five to ten years of age, from ten to fifteen, from fifteen to eighteen, from eighteen to twenty, at twenty-one, from twenty-one to twenty-five, at every fifth year up to eighty, and at each year above that. This gives what the previous censuses have not, an accurate account of the infant population under five, the number of men liable to military duty, *i. e.*, between eighteen and forty-five, and the number of men old enough to vote. The "illiteracy" table has been constructed to show, first, those that cannot read, and, second, those that cannot write; the latter are classified according to age, as between ten to fifteen, fifteen to twenty, and above twenty; and according as they are white, colored, and foreign born. This enables the reader to calculate not only the hopelessly illiterate, who cannot read or write, and who are beyond twenty years old, but also those of whom there is a possibility of education. The mortality statistics have been intrusted for criticism and adjustment to two able officers of the Army Medical Staff, and may be trusted to furnish more information on more points than has been furnished previously. The returns of occupations, of manufactures, and of social statistics, have been provided for with unusual care and system. It may interest our readers to know that the census returns the entire population at 38,928,210, distributed, as to color, as follows: White, 33,589,857; colored, 4,886,387; Chinese, 63,254; and Indians, 383,712. Of these latter some two-thirds are estimated as "nomadic."

The Tammany General Committee met in the Wigwam last evening, and shed a few tears over the downfall of the chiefs and Sachems of the tribe, at the same time protesting that the rank and file are as innocent as babes, and that in no event should the name and fame of Tammany be permitted to sink into oblivion. The safety of the State and the nation, they said, imperatively required that the organization should be kept up. All it wanted was purifying, and they were the men to do it. When the public are informed that Alderman WOLTMAN presided at this penitential and reformatory gathering, and that TOM FIELDS, HARRY GENET and Judge BARNARD occupied seats upon the platform, the purifying process that Tammany is to undergo will be at once apparent.

There is an urgent necessity for investigation into the condition of City savings banks. Here is the Central Savings Bank, an institution of but a few months' standing, which suspended payment the other day, and now presents its depositors with the following startling statement: Its liabilities amount to fourteen thousand dollars and its assets are but twelve thousand dollars—that amount being locked up in the suspended Ocean Bank. The bank makes itself out to be solvent by valuing its safes and fixtures at five thousand dollars. If there are any more savings banks conducting business under circumstances like these, it is time that the public were informed of the fact. It would be interesting to know how the Central Bank intended to make both ends meet, after having converted part of its depositors' funds into safes and fixtures, and then put the remainder on deposit where it could hardly receive over six per cent. The bank had to pay its depositors six per cent. interest, and its working expenses must evidently have come out of the money it held in trust. Perhaps it is just as well that this enterprising concern has encountered misfortune so early in its career.

Among the first duties of Congress, when it reassembles next month, will be the overhauling of the Internal Revenue laws. The taxes to be retained, it is generally conceded, will be the stamp tax and the taxes on liquors and tobacco. A bill is already before the Lower House, supposed to be sustained by the dealers in tobacco, fixing a uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, which is the tax now levied on the lowest class. This rate, with a manufacture equal to that returned last year, would yield something over twenty-three millions, ($23,240,048.) Allowing for increase of consumption, and the greater productiveness of a uniform tax, this amount would probably swell to twenty-six millions. A rate of twenty-four cents, with the same allowances, would yield more than last year's revenue, which was $33,578,907. Commissioner DOUGLASS recommends a rate of thirty-two cents, but it is not likely that quite so high a rate will be adopted.

"Indorsements" are ever attended with more or less risk. The wealthiest are generally the most cautious. Indeed, capitalists seldom indorse without a consideration. And yet, strangely enough, Mr. ASTOR and other of our very richest men indorsed the accounts of Controller CONNOLLY. That indorsement enabled the Tammany Ring to re-elect Mayor HALL. This fatal mistake has cost the City from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. With this evil example before them, a large number of our insurance companies have indorsed the conduct of the State Insurance Superintendent, with what evil consequences remains to be seen.

A correspondent urges that we pursue an unchristian course when we hold up HANK SMITH to public reprobation, because he took the Lydia Thompson Troupe up the North River on a Sunday excursion last September. Our correspondent alleges that "HANK" has either since "experienced religion," or else that the sail up the river was a missionary excursion—an attempt to awake the unconverted ballet dancers to the evil of their ways. He cites as proof of his theory the fact that HANK and MANIERRE have just joined in protesting against the Sunday procession of the Internationals, because, as they state:

> "We believe, in common with a large majority of the community, that the Sabbath is an institution of Divine origin, and that its recognition and observance as such by the people is the foundation of whatever is elevating and honorable in the history of our country.
>
> *Fourth*—Because the people have a right to expect and to demand of the Commissioners, as conservators of the public peace, and in the interest of law and order, so to execute the laws in relation to the Sabbath that the commonwealth shall receive no detriment."

We are not convinced by our correspondent's evidence, but submit it to the public.

We have received a number of letters on the woman suffrage question, the publication of which we are compelled to postpone until we have more space at our command.

The Season of Opera.

"Martha" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. In consequence of the indisposition of M. CAPOUL, Signor BRIGNOLI assumed the rôle of *Lionello*, and shared the honors of the entertainment with Miss NILSSON. Today's matinée will be, positively, the final afternoon representation of the series. "Mignon" announced for recital.

Fire-Proof Buildings—Views of the Sculptor, Powers.

The Providence *Journal* publishes a letter from Mr. HIRAM POWERS to a citizen of Rhode Island, in which, after alluding to the burning of Chicago, he says:

But it may be asked, "Is it possible to make a city fire-proof?" I answer, yes, and without any great extra expense. To prove this, I have only to say that although there have been frequent fires in the City of Florence during the thirty-four years of my residence in it, not one house has been consumed, except a theatre, and that was not entirely destroyed. Rooms, full of goods, have been heated like ovens by ignited calicoes, straw hats, &c., but as the floors above and below were all covered by thin brick tiles, the goods burned without ventilation. And as there was no flame, a smell like that of a coal pit soon gave the alarm, and the fire was soon extinguished by no other engine than a squirt holding about a gallon, which discharged a well-directed stream through some aperture. I once beheld some firemen marching to a fire in Florence. Foremost were three men with picks, next four men with buckets, then three men with highly-polished brass squirts on their shoulders; all marching with an air of pomp and importance! The fire was at the residence of Mr. CLEVENGER, the American sculptor, and had been burning twenty-four hours on the end of a joist just under his fire-place. He had smelt something like a coal-pit for some time, and at length perceived smoke rising from the brick floor. On going below he found the room full of smoke, and a rush-bottomed chair just under the joist was partially consumed. But the joist was not yet burned off, and why? Because the fire was bricked down. It could not rise and burst into flames.

The secret of fire-proof building then, is this: It must be made impossible for the flames to pass through the floors or up the stairway. If you will have wood floors and stairs, lay a flooring of the thinnest sheet-iron over the joists, and your wood upon that; and sheath the stairs with the same material. A floor, will not burn without a supply of air under it. Throw a dry board upon a perfectly flat pavement and kindle it as it lies if you can. You may make a fire upon it and in time consume it, but it will require a long time. Prevent drafts, and though there will still be fires, no house will be consumed. The combustion will go on so slowly that discovery is certain in time to prevent any great calamity. But the roofs, how about them? Slate or tiles? Zinc melts too easily. I believe that hard-burned tiles, if flat, would stand the frost at home; and if so, they constitute the best roofing. My house has no joists. All the floors are of tiles resting on arches. One of these arches was made over a room twenty-five feet square, by four men in four days. The bricks are about one and one-half inches thick, and laid edgewise, with plaster of Paris. There was no framework prepared to lay them on, unless you would so term four bits of wood which a man could carry under his arm. And yet this arch is so strong as to be perfectly safe with a large dancing party on it. I never have heard of one of those floors falling, and they are absolutely fire-proof. Of course light arches like these would not do for warehouses. It would pay, I think, to send out here for an Italian brick-mason who knows how to build these thin but strong arches for dwelling-houses. I know that there is a prejudice at home against brick or composition floors. "Too cold in Winter," it is said. And so they are if bare, but cover them with several thicknesses of paper and then carpet them, and no one can distinguish the slightest difference between their temperature and that of wood floors. Who doubts this let him try the experiment with the feet of the thermometer. The truth is that the brick or composition floor is no colder in itself than wood—the thermometer attests this—but it is a better conductor. I do not insure my house, as I know that it is not combustible.—Yours, truly,

HIRAM POWERS.

HENRY HOWARD, Esq., Phenix, R. I.

Improvement in the Up-Town Gas.

The gas troubles were nearly if not quite ended last night. The houses all through the Metropolitan Company's district were well lit, and the street-lamps made travel in the avenues and cross streets pleasant and safe. Sneak-thieves and burglars were disappointed of any projected prey, and the citizens were generally satisfied.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Action on the Civil Service Reform—Union of the Republicans of Missouri—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—In nearly all the Departments here the principles of the established Civil Service system will be put in force practically on Monday next. The Secretary of the Treasury, in whose Department the severest test will first be applied, owing to its large working force and the frequent changes, was with the President for some time today, discussing the necessary rules which must temporarily govern appointment and promotion until permanent regulations can be established. The Civil Service Commission will next week resume their sessions as an advisory board for the purpose of expediting the workings of the system, taking the risk of having their status recognized in the appropriations of Congress. Everywhere, therefore, on and after Monday next, political influence is at an end in the appointment or removal of the classes of public officers not specially excepted in the rules as published. Soon after the reassembling of Congress it is probable that a bill will be introduced by Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, into the House for the purpose of enacting the rules proposed by the Civil Service Commission into a law. The rules and the phraseology will be preserved as nearly as may be, but there will be some additions in harmony with the spirit of the system. It is thought that an opportunity for the influence of politicians is afforded by the failure to restrict in some degree the removing power, and at the same time he would not think it best to compel an officer to make out a case against a clerk he might desire to remove, such as would be necessary if the consent of a Board were required before the removal could be made. It is likely that he will insert a provision that removals shall only be made for cause, and that at the beginning of each session of Congress the reasons in each case of removal during the year shall be reported. This would be restriction enough on the exercise of the power of removal to prevent, for instance, a Congressman from procuring the dismissal of any one against whom he might have personal or political objections, even though he could not expect to procure the appointment of any particular favorite. This provision, moreover, would help the appointing officer in resisting pressure of this description. It would also prevent removals for considerations other than the requirements of the public service. The bill, when introduced, will be sent to the Civil Service Committee, of which Judge KELLEY is Chairman and Mr. WILLARD is a member. There has been some inquiry as to the position in which women, desirous of entering the civil service, will be placed by the new system. It is answered that they are placed precisely on the same footing as men, and are at liberty to compete for vacant positions and promotions on the same terms, and when appointed will receive the same salaries.

The Secretary of the Treasury, today, addressed the following letter to all Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Dec. 29, 1871.

SIR: The rules in regard to appointments in the civil service of the Government, prepared by the Commissioners on the Civil Service and approved by the President, will take effect on Monday next. On and after that day appointments and promotions in your office will be made in accordance with those rules as far as practicable. It will be necessary to designate a Committee of competent persons to make competitive examinations of candidates for appointment and for promotion; and until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress to defray the expenses, it will be necessary to name as Commissioners persons who are already in the service of the Government, and connected with the office. I have, therefore, to request that you will give me the names of three persons who are, in your opinion, best qualified to perform that duty, and unless objection shall appear, your recommendation will be approved. You will receive herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioners, together with the regulations approved by the President, which, until otherwise directed, will be the guide of your conduct in this business.

(Signed,) Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

One of the rules prepared by the Civil Service Commission, and adopted by the President, requires that all Postmasters hereafter appointed, whose salaries amount to $200 per annum or over, shall be subject to test of competitive examination. A list has now been completed in the Post-office Department, showing that the total number of such offices is 5,709. When vacancies occur in the largest of these offices the rule of promotion is to be applied, if any subordinate therein is found to be fitted after examination. In case of a failure to pass examination, or the absence of subordinates desiring promotion, the office will be open for public competition. In addition to this class of offices, the books of the Department show that there are about 25,000 Postmasters whose salaries do not amount to $200 per annum. These appointments will continue to be made upon simple applications, supported by testimonials of character satisfactory to the Postmaster-General. A large proportion of the places are being held merely for the accommodation of the public. About one-half of the total number of Postmasters receive a compensation not exceeding $50 a year.

NEW POSTAL ROUTES.

By the law each new railroad is made a postal route, and entitled to carry the mails under fixed regulations. Every month the Post-office Department makes up a complete schedule of the new service authorized under this law. During the last month the amount of such new service ordered exceeds any former month, and was almost double the average for the last year. The number of miles was 968 upon twenty-nine new railroads, or more than one for each working day in the month. These new railroads were in fourteen different States, in all parts of the Union.

FINE ART AT THE CAPITOL.

The statue of Col. TRUMBULL, contributed by the State of Connecticut to the old Hall of Representatives in the Capitol, has been unboxed and set up. It appears to be of about average merit with most of the other statues in the Capitol Building, but to fall far short of the excellence as a work of art of either of the contributions from Rhode Island. It lacks entirely the patient elaboration of details and exquisite finish of those much praised statues. It is still, however, a very creditable contribution. The other contribution from the same State will be put in position immediately, and presented to Congress soon after the end of the recess.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES IN MISSOURI.

The difficulties among the Republicans of Missouri, according to the accounts lately received, are in a fair way to be adjusted. A State Convention will probably be held early in the year to arrange and perfect the union which measures have already been taken to form. It is not supposed that Senator SCHURZ or Mr. GROSVENOR will enter into the arrangement, but will remain outside, to act, probably, with the Democrats, since they have now no following of their own to do themselves any good or others any harm. At the end of his Senatorial term the Senator will probably migrate to some other State, since he can expect no further political preferment in Missouri.

TREASURY REPORTS.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date;

Old demand-notes	$92,801 25
Legal-tender notes, new issue	151,271,136 00
Legal tenders, series of 1869	206,228,864 00
One-year notes of 1863	118,447 00
Two-year notes of 1863	40,552 50
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	33,302 50
Compound interest notes	721,190 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,391,809 90
Fractional currency, second issue	3,190,709 86
Fractional currency, third issue	4,696,608 27
Fractional currency, fourth issue	18,458,975 64
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	10,029,773 85
Total	$399,274,170 77

INCIDENTAL.

All the Departments closed today until Tuesday next, in order to give the employes an opportunity to provide for New-Year's Day. The indications are that the day will be very generally observed here, both publicly and privately. Secretary FISH will return here to-morrow, in order to be present at the official reception on Monday. He is now negotiating for a house, and expects to resume housekeeping by the middle of January, when Mrs. FISH will return to the city. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., is spending the Holidays in the city. Chief-Justice CHASE returned here yesterday from New-York, where he had been on a brief visit. He will soon move his place of residence to the elegant mansion a half mile outside the city which he has been fitting up during the Summer.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS..

The following are the receipts for Customs for the week ending Dec. 23:

New-York	$1,571,736	Baltimore	152,369
Boston	443,267	Philadelphia	94,820
Total			$2,262,192

The internal revenue receipts today are: $238,920; total for the month $9,275,818; grand total for the fiscal year to date, $65,503,636.

Treasury balances at the close of business today: Coin, $111,175,035; currency, $10,400,461; coin certificates, $35,606,200.

Owing to the fact that New Year's Day will be observed as a holiday the public debt statement for the present month will not be issued until Tuesday, Jan 2.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Testimony for the Defense—Prof. McCulloch Thinks that the Death May be Accounted for by Natural Causes.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 29.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. Miss JENNIE MAYER, of Baltimore, and Capt. HENRY F. BREWSTER, of the Fifth Artillery, were the first two witnesses called. They testified to Mrs. WHARTON'S general reputation for kindness and amiability.

Prof. R. M. MCCULLOCH was called: Am a professor in the Washington and Lee University; teach natural philosophy and chemistry as applied to metallurgy; made a chemical analysis three or four years ago for the Government; was chemist for the Confederate Government; heard the testimony of Prof. AIKEN in regard to his analysis of the contents of Gen. KETCHUM'S stomach, and also read his report to the prosecuting attorney; in my judgment the tests proved by AIKEN to have been made by himself are insufficient to establish the presence of antimony; consider Dr. AIKEN'S analysis radically defective; in order to establish the presence of antimony it is absolutely necessary to get the metal itself, and by test after test prove it is really antimony; antimony is a simple elementary substance having many properties by which it can be recognized, and if any of these experiments fail, it violates the impression that it is really antimony; the quantity operated with should be sufficient to be subjected to all these tests, to preclude a possibility of its being anything else; consider AIKEN'S analysis radically defective, because he did not get the metal, but operated on substances more or less mixed with organic matter, which would render the tests fallacious; if AIKEN had been operating on a metal and knew it to be such, his test would constitute very strong probability that it was antimony, but no absolute certainty, because as new metals are constantly discovered in chemistry, it would be possible that if a chemist passed a metal it might contain these three properties and yet fail in the other property which belongs to antimony; in any case, I consider it necessary to go beyond these tests in cases such as that of a chemist operating on the contents of a stomach containing substances of organic kinds, which it has held for years; for such reasons as these of AIKEN may prove entirely fallacious. Witness explained the tests, referred to those of AIKEN, and said they did not prove the presence of antimony, because other substances give the same result; have made experiments with reference to this peculiar case; tried a reaction of sulphuretted hydrogen on chlorate, and got from it a precipitate which might be readily mistaken by its color for sulphuretted antimony; repeated the experiment with sulphide of ammonia, and sulphurate of sodium, with similar results; then experimented with tincture of yellow jessamine, and got also a precipitate which might readily be mistaken by these appearances for antimony; then mixed yellow jessamine and culerage, and found they gave similar results upon being mixed; then put such mixture into organic matter, such as the white of an egg and milk that had somewhat soured, using the whey; then mixed them with beef broth, to which added two drops of lactic acid and a small quantity of hydrochloric acid and a little pepsin, these being substances found in gastric juice; tried these last experiments for the purpose of imitating as closely as possible what was supposed to be the contents of KETCHUM'S stomach. I obtained a red precipitate closely resembling such a one as antimony would give; did this in Lexington, and repeated it here with similar results, in the presence of Drs. REESE and GEUTHS.

Another important experiment which I performed at Lexington and repeated here in concurrence with these gentlemen, is this: The precipitate thrown down by sulphuretted hydrogen and tincture of gelsemium dissolves in hydrochloric acid as sulphuret of antimony does. In other words, the two resemble in this property. When this solution in hydrochloric acid is dropped into water, it also gives a white cloud just as antimony does; and that white cloud is a re-solution in excess of hydrochloric acid, which is also true of antimony; and with the re-solution sulphuret of hydrogen gives again a precipitate, which might be mistaken for one of antimony; the resemblance of the reaction is truly remarkable, so much so as to astonish me when I made the experiment; I made, last night, a mixture of chloral and yellow jessamine, in about the proportions administered to Gen. KETCHUM by Dr. WILLIAMS, and to this added what Prof. AIKEN added to the contents of the stomach in his search for strychnine, neutralized by tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda, for the purpose of getting a mixture closely resembling the contents of KETCHUM'S stomach, omitting the animal substances; I have the solutions here, and can show the reaction with hydrosulphate of ammonia; cannot do so with sulphuretted hydrogen, because it would take some hours. [Witness prepared the solution, as above stated, and it was examined by the jury, Court and counsel.] I have tried this reaction of hydrosulphuret of ammonia on specimens of tartar emetic, and got a clear orange red from only a few of them; have put one of the purest side by side with these substances, and there was very little difference in color; I knew gelsemium and chloral were given to Gen. KETCHUM before his death, and knew the proportions, and experimented to find the results of these organic substances, and the tests show conclusively to my mind that the medicine administered to Gen. KETCHUM gave Prof. AIKEN his results, unless antimony was known to be present; such a precipitate might be composed entirely of organic matter; taking two precipitates which resemble, it is impossible to tell what amount one contains by comparing it with the other, even if operating with the same substance, because of influences of temperature, &c.; in analytical operations you must weigh, and accurately, too, to obtain quantities; the tests applied by Prof. AIKEN were, in my judgment, insufficient to prove the presence of antimony in the sediment; he should have got the metal, and not operated with a substance composed largely of organic matter; the metal must be always obtained; must be separated from the organic matter, not as a final result, but as a preliminary one, so that the chemist may know he is working the metal. One of Prof. AIKEN'S experiments in relation to the crystals would go to show the presence of something other than antimony; the fact that crystals formed from tartar emetic were unlike those formed with a drop of the sediment proves conclusively the absence of tartar emetic; Prof. AIKEN'S testimony in regard to the sediment did not correspond with his report to the prosecuting Attorney; he corrected it here; AIKEN'S written statement before he corrected it here presented a chemical impossibility under the hypothesis of tartar emetic; tartar emetic would not have produced the result, and if anything was proven it would be that the substance was something else; was present and heard Prof. TONEY'S testimony; consider that his tests and results as detailed by him did not show the presence of antimony in the substance he analyzed, or as having proven anything; he got a number of little spots, and even if they were metallic, they were insufficient in quantity to prove what metal they were composed of, and supposing and allowing them to have been antimony, the quantity obtained was so trifling it would be abundantly and sufficiently explained by mere impurities of the materials used; hydrochloric acid is liable to contain impurities—often contains arsenic, and may contain antimony; the process used by TONEY for the purity of his sulphuric acid was insufficient. In regard to the dark spots obtained by TONEY, Prof. MCCULLOCH said: I have passed many tons of zinc through dilute sulphuric acid in the United States Mint, and never yet saw a specimen of zinc so pure that it would not give dark flecks. The spots obtained by TONEY may have been caused simply by such impurity in the zinc. Witness produced a small evaporating dish, on which were about thirty spots, each of which, he stated, represented in weight one forty thousandth part of a grain of tartar emetic. These spots seemed larger than the largest obtained by TONEY. Witness detailed minutely the process by which he arrived at the weight of spots.

The witness was on the stand for several hours. The important part of his testimony is condensed in the following reply to a question by Mr. STEELE: In my judgment the analysis of Profs. AIKEN and TONEY did not prove the presence of antimony or any poisonous substance whatever in Gen. KETCHUM'S stomach, and in my mind only served to prove the presence in his stomach of the medicines given him by order of Dr. WILLIAMS. The cross-examination of this witness was commenced, in which he stated the tests used by him were not similar in all particulars to those used by Prof. AIKEN. He was being examined rigidly as to his knowledge of color-tests when the hour of 3 arrived, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Who Shall be Speaker?—Henry Smith, of Albany, and the Erie Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of this day contains a report of a meeting of "twenty-five Republican members of the Legislature," who met in Wall-street, and resolved that they would support neither SMITH nor ALVORD, and that "the discussion called forth the opinion that Mr. RAMSEY'S support of Mr. SMITH for the Speakership was induced by the valuable services rendered by the latter in the Erie litigations. The complications in which it was claimed these railroad cases had involved Mr. SMITH deprived him of the confidence of the Assembly." It doesn't appear in the *Tribune's* report who is responsible for this slander upon Mr. SMITH—whether it is Mr. GEORGE H. MACKEY, who moved the resolution, or some other man; but that it is a slander for partisan purposes is the palpable truth. The history of Mr. SMITH'S connection with the Erie Railroad cases may be briefly stated: FISK and his minions attempted to take possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, first by legal measures, and then by physical force. Mr. SMITH was retained by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company as counsel, and made a successful fight against FISK, the Courts deciding in favor of the Albany and Susquehanna. The Erie men appealed the case, but knowing full well that the other side was too strong for them, and that to the opposition had been added the powerful Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, (to which Mr. RAMSEY and his associates had leased the Susquehanna to save it from the grasp FISK,) FISK'S attorneys abandoned the case and left the latter railway to work out its own mission. Part of FISK'S programme was the removal of Mr. RAMSEY from the Presidency of the Company, and in this he had the aid of certain Democratic leaders who wished to use the road for party purposes. But he failed, and what with the approaching dissolution of the Erie Ring, his hand-to-hand fight with Miss MANSFIELD, the coming onslaught of the men who wish to see the Erie Railway under honest control, the decision of the Court against him and his other numerous "irons in the fire," FISK wisely concluded not to fight the Albany and Susquehanna any further. There was no "settlement" of the matter between RAMSEY and FISK; but a complete surrender on the part of the latter. Mr. SMITH did render Mr. RAMSEY "valuable services in the Erie litigation," but they were those of an honest and earnest lawyer, who so ably plead the cause of his clients before the Courts as to win his case. There were no "complications" in the matter at all; it was a square fight and a decisive victory. The attempt to place Mr. SMITH in an attitude by charging in advance, and in his absence, by any number of gentlemen, that his action has "deprived him of the confidence of the Assembly," is as uncalled for and unjust as it is disgracefully partisan.

There are a great many reasons why Mr. RAMSEY should support Mr. SMITH for Speaker. They were born and reared in the same town, and have been friends from childhood. In times gone by, Mr. SMITH has been instrumental in the election, twice to the Assembly and once or twice to the Senate, from Democratic districts, of Mr. RAMSEY, who is a true and staunch Republican, and has both honored his constituency and the party in the discharge of his duties as a legislator.

It is a striking coincidence that the very same page of the *Tribune* which charges Mr. SMITH with a "complication" with the Erie Ring, also charges him with complicity with the Central Railroad Ring too. The absurdity of two such inconsistent charges can only provoke a smile. Mr. SMITH'S vote in the Assembly of 1867 in favor of increasing the fare on the Central Railroad, was undoubtedly based upon facts and data that controlled his action, as it did that of the entire Legislature, which was Republican at the time and understood to be controlled by Gov. FENTON'S friends; and when the Governor vetoed the bill, he was charged with doing so in the interest of this very Erie Railway.

There is one thing certain, and that is, if Mr. SMITH is elected Speaker, the Assembly will have an efficient presiding officer. His whole career has been marked by honesty, industry and ability. He has no "entangling alliances," but will, if elected, discharge the duties incident to the position with straightforward fairness and justice. His record stands pledged to this line of action, and the charges brought against him are as false as they are foolish. TYPO.

The Tax Commission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am instructed to say that none of the parties whose names have been mentioned in the TIMES of today in connection with the reduction of the tax on the firm of IDEN & CO., are in any way connected with, or under the control of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, nor have they been at any time.

Very respectfully,
E. F. BABCOCK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

Gov. Ashley and the Ohio Senatorship.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* publishes a long letter from Ex-Gov. J. M. ASHLEY to Hon. D. W. H. HOWARD, in reply to letters received by him from that gentleman and other members-elect of the Ohio Legislature, requesting that he be a candidate for the United States Senate. He expresses his willingness to go before the Legislature directly as a candidate, and to abide by the decision of that body, but he refuses to permit his name to be used in a legislative caucus, be its balloting open or secret. No greater outrage on the representative idea in Government, he says, can be devised "than the caucus system, even when honestly conducted, because it will frequently happen that about one-fourth, or a less number than one-fourth, of a legislative assembly will be able to dictate to three-fourths."

Meeting of Depositors—Condition of the Eighth National Bank.

A meeting of the depositors of the Eighth National Bank was held last evening at the Sinclair House, Dr. F. HUMPHREYS presiding. He said that he had been at the bank during the afternoon, and had received a report of the assets and liabilities of the bank from the receiver. He furnished the following statement of the condition of the bank on Dec. 13:

ASSETS.	
Good assets	$694,109 46
Doubtful assets	109,352 15
Bad assets	80,479 94
Total	$883,941 55
LIABILITIES.	
Due to banks (secured)	$183,530 00
Due to depositors	396,495 00
Due to individuals	6,567 00
Taxes unpaid	13,500 00
Due depositors, twelfth dividend	300 00
	$600,392 00
Liabilities on circulation which is secured	244,193 00
Total	$844,585 00

The stock of the bank is $224,500.

The Chairman stated that the bank had $280,000 deposited in Washington in five-twenty bonds, the premium and interest on which would amount to over $60,000. This was to cover their note circulation. The Chairman further stated that the receiver expected to pay a dividend to the depositors within sixty days.

A stormy discussion then ensued as to the value of some property in Union-square on which the bank had loaned money.

A committee of five depositors was appointed to confer with the Committee of Stockholders, and to investigate and report to the depositors as to the condition of the bank and the probabilities of the depositors being paid in full.

The Chairman stated that no doubt existed that the depositors would receive their money in full, as it was upon the stockholders that the loss, if any, would fall.

The Cornell Memorial School—The Dedication To-morrow.

To-morrow the Cornell Memorial School, in Sixty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, will be dedicated. Rev. THOS. GIRARD will preach, in the afternoon, Rev. Dr. CYRUS D. FOSS and in the evening Rev. J. B. MIRWEN, P. E. This Sunday-school was started three years ago in a small room in Seventy-seventh-street. From here it was moved to an old carpenter's shop in Seventy-second-street, where it has prospered wonderfully. The school opened with about fifty children, but it has grown so rapidly that it now numbers over 600. The present building was commenced by the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was named the Cornell Memorial, in honor of the late President of that Society. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, built of Ohio free-stone mixed with Connecticut bond-stone. It has a Mansard roof, finished on the front with a peak with a finial, while on the west side is a bell turret. The edifice covers an area of 50 feet front by 100 feet in depth, and an altar recess of 12 feet additional on the west side which will bring the speaker in the centre of the building. The building is two stories and a basement in height; the latter containing the heating apparatus, play-rooms and a reading-room for boys. The first story is divided into five large rooms—a sewing-room for girls, teachers' class-room, a large parlor and reading-rooms. The main school-room or hall is on the second story; it is 50 feet square, with an infant-class gallery at the north end 32 by 40 feet, shut off from the main hall by a frame curtain, 26 by 14 feet. At the south end of this floor is a Bible-class room, 16 by 25 feet, separated from the main hall by sliding doors. Over these latter rooms there is a large visitors' gallery extending across the whole of the building.

The building has been decorated in pure Gothic style, in fresco, by one of the teachers, WALTER REID, a young artist, of Harlem. The ventilation and lighting arrangements are excellent. The windows are of stained glass, of varied patterns and emblems, while the furniture and apparatus are excellent and unique. Before the building is finally completed, a marble tablet is to be erected to the memory of the late W. W. CORNELL, in the main hall. For novelty and peculiarity of arrangements this building cannot be surpassed, and all who are interested in education and Sunday-schools should not fail to attend the dedication services to-morrow, and see for themselves what Harlem, with the aid of the Missionary Society, is doing for its children.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Committee of Ninety

The Committee of Ninety met last evening at No. 52 Union-square, Mr. JOHN FOLEY presiding. The Chairman alluded to the importance of getting from Harlem to the City Hall in fifteen minutes. If they had no other means of accomplishing the object, they should organize a City steam railroad themselves. The rascals of the "Ring" even saw the necessity of reform in this matter, and persuaded some honest and respectable citizens to join them in carrying the Viaduct Railway bill through at Albany. This scheme failed, as they all knew, and the Ring thieves having been kicked out, the honest citizens have determined to take the matter in hand themselves. [Applause.]

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the particular attention of the Committee on Railroads be called to the condition of the Fourth-avenue from Forty-second-street, north, to Union-square. At present it is a nuisance, which must be abated.

Mr. DALY, on the part of the Committee on Railroads, reported progress. He said they were acquiring important information. Some routine business having been transacted, the Committee adjourned.

Railroad Reform—Proposed Improvement of the Harlem Track.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association was held last evening at Terrace Garden, corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue. JOHN MCCOOL, Esq., presided. Speeches were made by D. R. Jacques, Esq., Mr. Vail, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Coben and Mr. W. H. Peckham. Resolutions were unanimously adopted setting forth that the Harlem Railroad Company had in various ways violated its charter; that its present condition was dangerous to the lives of citizens and greatly detrimental to property interests in its vicinity; that to remedy this state of affairs the best plan was to sink the track and arch it over. A motion was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to confer with other railroad reform associations with a view of agreeing on a united plan of action. Mr. PECKHAM stated that Mr. VANDERBILT had assured him that he was ready to adopt any plan so agreed on and pronounced practicable by competent engineers.

The Tobacco Manufacturing Company.

As already published in the TIMES, a suit was some time since instituted by the Attorney-General of the State, at the instance of WM. L. YEADON, one of the stockholders of the Tobacco Manufacturing Company, to obtain a forfeiture of its charter and close up its business. Among the corporators of the Company named in the proceedings, were WM. M. TWEED and HORACE GREELEY. The grounds on which it was sought to forfeit the charter and dissolve the Company were an alleged misrepresentation in the certificate filed, as to the amount of the stock paid in, and also as to the stock of tobacco on hand. Subsequently the Attorney-General directed the suit to be discontinued, and an order to that effect was duly entered.

Yesterday morning, Mr. YEADON, by his counsel, WM. O. BARTLETT, made a motion before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the order of discontinuance revoked, and the case restored to the calendar for trial.

Mr. BARTLETT claimed that his client, YEADON, was a co-plaintiff with the Attorney-General; that he had acquired a vested interest in the result of the suit, having been to great expense in employing private counsel, and that it did not rest in the discretion of the Attorney-General to discontinue without his co-plaintiff's consent, or until after due notice had been given to the latter, and a proper order of the Court made upon such notice. He claimed that by the papers there was a case of fraud clearly shown, and took occasion to denounce in strong terms not only the outgoing, but the incoming Attorney-General of the State. He asserted that it amounted to the compounding of a felony, in the perpetration of which both the present Attorney-General and the Attorney-General elect had been guilty of a malfeasance equal to any which had been charged by the Reformers against Judges of the State and others holding present office. Judge CARDOZO having called Mr. BARTLETT to order, and directed him to confine himself to the papers, he concluded by reiterating his previous claim that the suit had been improperly discontinued and should be restored to the calendar.

Gen. BARLOW, the Attorney-General elect, to whom most of Mr. BARTLETT'S denunciation had been addressed, appeared in opposition to the motion. In stating his objections, he said he would not answer the denunciatory language of the counsel opposed, and would, therefore, say nothing on that subject, except that he regarded the author with too much contempt to reply to his assertions. Here the gavel of Judge CARDOZO, brought down with emphasis, recalled Gen. BARLOW to a calmer consideration of the question before the Court. He contended, as matter of law, that it was fully within the authority of the Attorney-General to condone the irregularity complained of where such irregularity had been corrected, as in this instance, and, in his discretion, to discontinue the suit.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Secret Revealed.

We reprint the following editorial article from yesterday's New-York *Tribune*, because it affords the most conclusive answer that could possibly be furnished to all the attacks which have been made upon the President and others in relation to the New-York Custom-house. It will be seen that the admission is clear and positive that the *Tribune's* grievances all spring from the fact that Senator FENTON has not had enough of the solid pudding of office given to him. This has often been asserted, but now the public may learn the fact from the mouth of the *Tribune* itself. Let anybody read the following article, and then judge what foundation there has been for all the slanders heaped upon prominent officials by the Fenton organ:

"Now, it is a fact so notorious that even THOS. MURPHY will not deny it, that he wielded the great power and patronage of the Collectorship, from first to last, with a single eye to political ends—not so much the triumph of one of our great political parties over the other, as of one faction or 'wing' of the Republican Party over its rival. To this end, and no other, did he remove and appoint hundreds of subordinates—many of the appointments being payment in hand for a change of votes from 'FENTON' to 'CONKLING' in Republican State Conventions. Thus was a majority in the State Convention of 1870 bought over to the 'CONKLING' side; thus was a majority secured in the Convention of 1871. *Thus were the 'Fenton' men in the revenue service steadily stricken down*, until one-half of them had been ejected from office, and the other half terrorized into conversion to Conklingism. When Mr. MURPHY was made Collector, *about half his subordinates were of the 'Fenton' persuasion; when he resigned, if there were a single 'Fenton' head within his reach, we do not know whose it was.* Those who had not professed conversion had been relentlessly struck down; *even Gov. Fenton's once Harbor-master, Jimmy Thompson*, now shouting vociferously and incessantly for CONKLING at the exorbitant rate of two cents per yell. *Mr. Murphy has done his utmost to defeat Gov. Fenton's re-election in 1866*, running his bogus Republican General Committee in support of HOFFMAN & CO. Beaten then, he accepted the Collectorship with manifest intent to feed fat his ancient grudge on all the friends of GOV. FENTON whom he should find in the Revenue service: and that he has done to his heart's content. *He has carried two successive State Conventions for Gov. Fenton's enemies by the most unsparing use of his immense patronage to this express end.* Every intelligent politician in the State knows that, but for this vast power, so used, the results of those Conventions would have been different."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.—"Man's best gift to woman was the sewing-machine. A better Holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-machine, cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is No. 625 Broadway."—*New-York Daily Times.*

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Burglars will steal them through your second-story windows and scuttles unless your house is protected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the only protection in the world never broken through; ten years' practical experience. E. HOLMES,
—*Advertisement.* No. 7 Murray-st.

Deaf ears are unstopped by DURNO'S Snuff. Follow the crowd and you will find it.—*Advertisement.*

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NO. 22 JOHN-STREET AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
NOW OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SHELL JEWELRY.
FINE CORAL SETS,
SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
DRESSING-CASES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WRITING-DESKS, BRONZE
INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, &c.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

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UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY.—This Company, we observe, continues to hold the leading position among American manufacturers; at the fairs held in different parts of the country, where there has been great competition in this line, the Marion, (GILES, WALES & CO.) United States Watches, have been regarded as greatly superior in every particular to any on exhibition, and have been awarded the first premiums, over all competitors, in every fair where they have been exhibited.—*Advertisement.*

For a stylish and elegant Holiday Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 31, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &c.
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SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
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Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

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Stereoscopes and Views, Chromos and Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, &c., &c.
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French Embroidered Slippers for ladies and gents; Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in every variety, selling at popular prices. Also, English manufactured waterproof Boots, for gentlemen's wear, at No. 573 Broadway. C. C. RICHMOND.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.—Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures, with harmless special prescriptions, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, salt rheum, ringworm, itching of the head, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair or premature grayness. Also, unnatural redness of the nose or face, pimply eruptions, and blotched disfigurations, moth patches and freckles. Moles on the face, and scaly and odorous skins are positively cured by the doctor. Call or send for circular.

For Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Rough or dry skin upon the face, use PERRY'S VEGETABLE EMOLLIENT. It is cleanly, agreeable and perfectly efficacious. For children, it is invaluable, keeping their skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

The famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce has become national. It is in use from Portland to San Francisco, and from the lakes to the Gulf. Its merits have secured for it the most unprecedented demand.

Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, has a great variety of fine imported pocket-knives, combination and scissor knives, razors and scissors (single or in cases,) table cutlery, &c.; also razor strops and toilet articles, at prices to suit all.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Warnock & Co., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway. Gent's Silk Hats, $7. Gent's Seal Caps, Gloves and Gauntlets.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
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for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
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Weak Lungs and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our Winters, and in consequence asthmatic affections, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, bronchitis and similar complaints are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and well-tried remedy, sure to remove your cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

BURPEE—CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 28, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., WILLARD C. BURPEE to JENNIE E. CURTIS, both of Hartford Conn. No cards.

HOUGHTON—PIRSSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1871, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., in Trinity Chapel, Miss MARY C. PIRSSON to Rev. GEORGE CLARKE HOUGHTON.

MILFORD—BRYANT.—By Rev. Samuel Carlile, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th of December, 1871, JOHN MILFORD to JOSEPHINE C. BRYANT, both of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

PARKER—HOPSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at St. John's Church, North Guilford, Conn., by Rev. O. Hopson, assisted by Rev. Geo. B. Hopson, JOHN C. BAKER, Esq., of Joliet, Ill., to ELIZABETH C. HOPSON, of North Guilford.

PHELPS—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Essex, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Henry W. Teller, SAMUEL INGHAM PHELPS, of St. Louis, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Bezaleel F. Smith, Esq.

VAN WYCK—CHAMBERLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Polhemus Van Wyck, JACOB T. VAN WYCK to Miss JENNIE E. CHAMBERLIN, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 28, LUCY WILSON, only child of Horace and Kate M. Baker, in the 3d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 231 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CATLIN.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 28, Mrs. MARTHA COVELL CATLIN, at her home in Wilkesbarre, Penn.

CLARK.—On Friday, Dec. 29, JESSIE HALLEY, daughter of Capt. Wm. C. and Jessie H. Clark, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 10th-av., on Sunday, the 31st, at 1½ o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, Dec. 29, EPPENETUS DOUGHTY, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, R. H. Hinsdale, No. 131 East 55th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock.

FARNHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, of consumption, CHARLOTTE, wife of Bela M. Farnham, and daughter of Daniel P. and Anzoletta Morse, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 422 West 44th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GODDARD.—Suddenly, at the residence of her niece, in South Hadley, Mass., on Friday, Dec. 22, Miss JULIA T. GODDARD, daughter of the late Hon. Calvin Goddard, of Connecticut.

The remains were taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

HAYTER.—At midnight on Thursday, LILLIE, only daughter of Samuel G. and Carrie E. Hayter, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 222 East 122d-st., at 1 P. M. next Sunday.

HACKETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, JAMES HENRY HACKETT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, John K. Hackett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation. The Long Island Railroad train will leave 34th-st., East River, at 10½ A. M., returning to the City at 2:20 P. M.

HINCHMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 27, after a brief illness, ISAAC N. HINCHMAN, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Second Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JEWETT.—At Hartford, Conn., Dec. 29, CHARLOTTE MELISSA, relict of Frederick W. Jewett, Esq., and sister of George D. Phelps, of this City, aged 85 years.

MCKEON.—On Friday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, ROBERT MCKEON, aged 71.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Sunday, from his late residence, No. 361 8th-av.

MILLER.—On 29th December, after a short and painful illness, WILLIAM P. MILLER, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, corner 34th-st. and Park-av., on Sunday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without notice.

RIPLEY.—Suddenly, Dec. 28, RUFUS RIPLEY, aged 24 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 31 Ormond-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SENEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 29, JANE A. SENEY, widow of Rev. Robert Seney, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 359 Bridge-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, ANNIE ISADORE, daughter of Wm. A. and Cornelia B. Wheeler, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 West 26th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1½ P. M.

WARD.—On Friday morning, Dec. 29, 1871, at his late residence, No. 238 East 15th-st., SAMUEL W. H. WARD, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Dec. 31, from the Church of the Messiah, East 34th-st. and Park-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SUMMONS.—The members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge-rooms, Nos. 946 and 948 Broadway, on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of late Brother SAMUEL W. H. WARD.

By order of the M. J. M. TIGHE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.
THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."
NON PARTISAN.
FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
SAINT ABE AND HIS SEVEN.
A TRUE-LOVE TALE OF SALT LAKE CITY.
12mo, extra cloth. Price $1 25.
Also ready today:
THE SECOND EDITION OF
LORD BANTAM,
The new Satire by the author of
GINX'S BABY.
12mo, extra cloth. Price $1 50.

"'Lord Bantam' is a companion piece to 'Ginx's Baby'—the same in treatment and setting—the match contrast in subject. We hesitate in pronouncing it greater than 'Ginx's Baby,' and only because 'Ginx's Baby' seems itself the *ne plus ultra* of powerful, piercing, wrong-righting satire. It is a literary phenomenon that a writer should produce in so close succession two works, both master-pieces. Perhaps it is a truer view to consider them essentially one. * * * The book is of that universality that it will be felt throughout the civilized world; but in England, where thoughts are seething and all classes are ripe for rising against wrongs, who knows what it may do! Such a torch is like to set the Thames afire."—*Evening Mail.*
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
Publishers,
No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.

BOOK SECOND—NEXT WEEK.
THE CHRONICLES OF GOTHAM, Book Second, will be out next week, setting forth the Marriage of Bihituede's Daughter, Jemphrisc as a Warrior, Hoaxumall's Mysteries, the Breaking up of Thurling, &c.

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35,672 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES
AT YOUR PRICE.
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BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
67,432 BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT ANY PRICE.
115,672 STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, PRAYER-BOOKS, &c., ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
NEW CATALOGUE, NO. 27, FREE. Send Stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 3 BEEKMAN-ST.,
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NO. XLVII. (WINTER NUMBER.) 1871.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and lawyers in the elegant new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office. Landlord in Room No. 5.

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"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.
J. W. BARTLETT, ESQ., NO. 569 BROADWAY. DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street lamps introduced in this City by you. I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them, either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger, and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better but far more sightly in appearance.
Sincerely yours,
CHARLES ROOME, President.

CITY HALL, Boston, Dec. 25, 1871.
J. W. BARTLETT, ESQ., NO. 569 BROADWAY, New-York: Dear Sir: I fully agree with the testimony of Gen. Roome, of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, in regard to your street lamps. They are superior to any I have ever seen, in every particular. The specimens in use here "shine for themselves," and are admired by all. I believe the object of street lamps to be the lighting of the streets. The difference between yours and the others in use here is nearly as great as between fluid and gas lamps.
Yours truly, SAMUEL S. LITTLE.

$150,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

AMNESTY GENERAL OR UNIVERSAL considered at the corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., from 7 to 10½ THIS EVENING. Memorials to be signed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

All the sales expected to occur yesterday, Dec. 29, were adjourned, and no business was transacted. The attendance was light, and but little interest concerning the market was evinced. The legal auctions adjourned were as follows: By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, sale of eight lots on the east side of Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, adjourned until Jan 10; by JAMES M. MILLER, sale of a house and lot on the east side of Broadway, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, adjourned until Jan 5, and by same auctioneers, sale of two lots, with improvements, on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, adjourned until Jan. 23. For next week the auctions projected are all of a legal nature, few in number, and generally unimportant. Immediately after next week, however, business will begin in earnest, as from the middle to the end of January several very large as well as interesting transactions will be consummated. In fact there is every reason to expect a good time coming in real estate matters. On Monday, in addition to our usual notices for the week, we shall also review in brief the business of the past year, giving facts and figures, which, for reference, will be found of value.

At private sale, G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-street, reports having recently sold one lot 25 by 100, on the east side of the Boulevard, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, for $77,500, and twelve lots on the Dyckman estate for $4,650.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO OWNERS OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.—We have a three-story brown-stone house, on 59th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., to exchange for a small house conveniently located in Brooklyn. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., extending from rear of Wallack's Theatre to stables, Union-square. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, counselor at law, No. 43 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &c., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS.—ORANGE REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.—Properties for rent, sale, exchange, at Montrose, Brickchurch, Orange stations, Mountain-side Park; prices low; terms very easy. New-York Office, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SPACIOUS OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR of the NINTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway. Fire-proof, heated by steam, and is very easy of access; will be rented low to an approved tenant. Also, in same building, fine offices for lawyers. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

STORE IN TROY, N. Y., TO LET—The first floor and basement of the new Masonic Temple, 50 feet front by 134 feet deep, heated by steam, and located on one of the best business streets in the city, for retail trade. It is especially adapted for a dry-goods house; $500,000 cash sales can easily be secured the first year. It would also be a good stand for house-furnishing goods. The subscribers will occupy the second and third floors with their carpet business. FLAGG, KING & CO.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1871.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Granite stores, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 100 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now being finished; will be leased at a reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep; water and water-closet; one or five years: in No. 8 Extra-place; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A very desirable property on Broadway, facing the City Hall Park; size, 25x100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-POWER, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER for iron or brass workers. Apply at No. 144 Centre-st.

DESK ROOM—WITH GAS, WATER AND steam-heater, at Room No. 5 of No. 41 Park-row, over *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, floors suitable for printing purposes; must have good light and space from 10,000 to 20,000 square feet. Apply to Photo-Plate Printing Company, No. 245 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN CENTRAL location below 59th-st. for strictly private family; immediate possession.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences. They now produce an ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B. NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD.
Controller of the Currency.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

STOLEN—FROM SAFE AT GREENWOOD, Orange County, N. Y.. Bonds from Nos. 52 to 57 inclusive of Jackson County, Missouri, and also of St. Joseph and Denver Railroad Company, Nos. 7,745 to 7,748 inclusive.

Parties are cautioned against negotiating them. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the office of G. F. DICKINSON, No. 22 Broad-st.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

Interest Payable Quarterly,

Free of Government Tax.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

THIS ROAD, NINETY-TWO MILES IN LENGTH, SEVENTY OF WHICH ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION, RUNS SOUTH-WESTERLY FROM LOGANSPORT TO ROCKVILLE, PASSING CENTRALLY THROUGH FIVE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTIES OF INDIANA, HITHERTO WITHOUT RAILWAY FACILITIES, AND PENETRATING FOR TWELVE MILES, AT ITS SOUTHERN TERMINUS, THE CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELDS OF PARKE COUNTY. IT AFFORDS THE SHORTEST EXISTING OUTLET TO CHICAGO, TOLEDO, DETROIT, FORT WAYNE, LOGANSPORT, AND ALL OTHER INTERMEDIATE POINTS FOR THE BLOCK COAL (NOW IN SUCH LARGE DEMAND,) LUMBER, CATTLE, GRAIN, AND OTHER SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF THIS RICH AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL SECTION OF THE STATE.

FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY. OR WILL EXCHANGE THEM FOR UNITED STATES BONDS OR OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES AT THE RATES OF THE DAY.

AT THE ABOVE PRICE THESE BONDS YIELD TO THE INVESTOR 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN THE BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS AS OFFERING THE MOST AMPLE SECURITY AND LIBERAL RETURNS.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler,
NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32 000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 28 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be re-opened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th December, at the close of business, and will be opened again on the 2d January ensuing.

By order of the Board of Directors.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room. No. 190 5th-av., on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock, P. M.
STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Parties owning or holding Bonds of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, the SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY, the TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, or the GLEN'S FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to advise the undersigned at Troy, N. Y., of the number and kind of the bonds so held, in order that a circular of importance to the holders may be addressed to them.
GEO. H. CRAMER, President.
TROY, Dec. 26, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the new certificates for the guaranteed stock for capitalization of rental under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be issued in exchange for the outstanding certificates of stock, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 4 proximo. Stockholders registered in New-York will make the exchange at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Those registered in Cleveland at the Company's office, in that city.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December, respectively in each year, out of the rental received under the said lease, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the Corporation owning the road, or the Corporation leasing the same, the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

The new issue will be made in the ratio of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-five cents of new stock for every one hundred dollars of the present stock. Persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive a scrip certificate therefor convertable into the guaranteed stock when presented in sums of fifty dollars.

A cash dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, for the month of November, 1871, being ten-twelfths of one per cent. upon the present outstanding capital stock of the Company, will be paid at the same time and places, in connection with the exchange of certificates.

The transfer-books of the Company will reopen for the transfer of the new stock on Friday, Jan. 5, proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of Preferred Stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed on the 10th of January, until the 18th of January, 1872.
S. J. TILDEN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Stock of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the question of an increase of the preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust. All holders of the above-mentioned stock are requested to be present in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 2d of January until the 11th of January, 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. H. GURLEY, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.
JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and the transfer-books closed until that date.
J. C. WINANS, President.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000
U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **20** to **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ASSOCIATION KNOWN AS THE
"Masonic Hall & Asylum Fund
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK."

Entire Amount of Bonds, $400,000, secured by Real Estate in the City of New-York worth $1,000,000.

The "Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund" is an association organized under special charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th-av. and West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to $1,000,000.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the coupons being payable on the 15th of March and the 15th of September in each year.

The property of the Association belongs to the whole Masonic Fraternity of the State, composed of more than 77,000 members, attached to 656 subordinate lodges.

By virtue of the act of the Legislature the five chief officers of the Masonic Fraternity of the State and their successors in office become the Trustees of this Association, while for the purpose of this loan the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York is made the Trustee of the property mortgaged to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds.

In addition to the rents to be derived from the building, which are estimated at $60,000 per annum net, the Fund is in the regular annual receipt of an income of about $30,000 from the subordinate lodges, making a total of $90,000, of which some $35,000 will be devoted to the payment of interest on the bonds and adequate insurance on the building, and the residue, amounting to $55,000 per annum, will be appropriated to the gradual extinction of the bonds.

For absolute safety, these bonds offer an inducement for the investment of trust or other funds equal to any security in the country.

For sale by

O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
NO. 37 NEW-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York.

One of the most desirable investment securities in the market.
AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock are now open at No. 192 Broadway, and will continue open until further notice.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
R. W. BLEECKER,
E. H. R. LYMAN,
THOMAS W. GALE,
JOHN BRYAN,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office MONDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..............$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST. ROOM NO. 37, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN AMERICAN Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver-ware, French and Cuckoo Clocks; best and cheapest at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MAC ARTHUR, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermons appropriate to the close of the year.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock. Experience meeting Saturday evening. Watch night services will be held, commencing 7½ P. M.; door will be closed at 11 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

A NEW-YEAR'S SERMON IN CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. AFTERNOON service at 3 o'clock. Fourth lecture of popular course will be delivered on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 8 P. M. Subject—*Biographical Sketch of Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D.*

A UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICE APpropriate to the close of the year will be held in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 31st, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. ADAMS, BOOTH, PAXTON, GANSE, PRENTISS, ROGERS and others are expected to take part in the service.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—The fifth sermon, to young men will be delivered in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, by THOS. W. SAMSON. Rev. WM. S. MIKELS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the morning.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the next lecture to young men on "The Teachings of the Times." Subject—*Lessons of Character from the late War.*

AT THE DUANE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring-st., Rev. JOHN G. OAKLEY, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT TARLETON will preach in the EVENING. Watch-meeting until 12 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 31, Rev Dr. BELLOWS will preach. MORNING service at 10½, subject—*Review of the Old Year.* EVENING service, 7½, subject—*The Last Day.* At evening service all seats free.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mr. N. FRANK WHITE will give his closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*They Say So.* Conference at 2½ P. M.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, preaches SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Joyful Sight.* Watch Night meeting, commencing at 8 o'clock. All invited.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 6th-av.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, 10½ SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday-school Missionary Anniversary 7½ P. M. Good speaking is expected, and all are invited.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHAPEL.—Opening services at Glass Hall, 34th-st., next to 3d-av.; preaching in German at 10½ A. M.; preaching in English at 2 P. M., by Rev. J. F. ELDER; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st.—Morning prayer and sermon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. H. WATERBURY. Evening prayer 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. S. A. WESTON, D. D. Music same as Christmas Day. Report of Chicago Committee will be read at evening service.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN; MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 58th-st., near Broadway.—Services on SABBATH, Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON. Sermon in the EVENING by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Objections to Heavenly Recognition Considerd.*—The anniversary exercises of the Sabbath-school at 7½. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine Service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the Church open in the evening.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 9 o'clock, to be followed by watch-night services.

DEDICATION OF CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, East 76th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. T. GUARD, of South Africa; at 3 P. M. by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. B. MERWIN. Watch Night services at 10 P. M. F. BROWN, Pastor.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and prayer-meeting, at Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 11. Opening address by SAMUEL LEAVITT, on *The Good and Evil of Shakerism, Oneida Communism, and other American Socialisms.*

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. There will also be services in the hall No. 270 Grand-st., at the same hours. Strangers invited.

FREEDOM'S WATCH MEETING.—At Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. GARNETT'S,) corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH, New-Year's Eve. Services from 8 to 12 o'clock P. M. The Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Tennessee, will sing, and several addresses will be given.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Baptismal service at 10½ A. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., Rev. J. P. SWIFT at 9 P. M., followed by watch-night services, concluding at 12 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting will be held at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE QUESTION will be the theme, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts. Williamsburg; at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Old and New Year.* Seats free.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT, from Englewood, N. J., will preach Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Temperance.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts., at 10½ A. M.; in the EVENING, a watch-night commences at 8 o'clock. Seats free; all are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-avenue.—Services on SABBATH, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, D. D., and in the EVENING by Rev. THOMAS STREET.

P. E. CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—THIS congregation worships at the Church, in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services and sermon in the Spanish language at 12½. The Rector wishes to thank publicly the accomplished Cuban professor, Mr. EMILIO AGRAMONTE, for the Christian zeal and interest in our evangelical mission with which he has been directing the choir and playing on the organ for more than two years without any pecuniary recompense, and also the renowned contralto, Miss KATE MORENSI, who has offered to sing every Sunday in our services without any remuneration to help our Christian work.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and deliver the second of a series of discourses on *The Last Things, viz.: Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, the Resurrection, &c.* Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. A *New-Year's Sermon,* and at 7½ P. M., *Advice to Husbands.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH a New Year's sermon SUNDAY MORNING, at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., near 6th-av. Evening service as usual.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 31st inst., Rev. J. H. LIGHTBOURN, an eloquent evangelist, will preach MORNING and EVENING, and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Watch Night services SABBATH NIGHT, from 7½ until 12 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 8th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D. Watch-night services, including communion, from 9½ P. M. to 12 o'clock. Seats free and a welcome to all.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½ and holy communion at 8. Rev. Mr. DAVENPORT will preach at 10½ A. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR will preach at 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton, Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERVICE OF SONG AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. After this service, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., will deliver an address. A new collection of hymns and tunes will be used.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed, and seats provided.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—The Rector, Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., will preach THIS DAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., and TO-MORROW, (Christmas Day,) at 11 A. M.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERsary of the Sunday-school Missionary Society connected with the Allen-street Presbyterian Church (near Grand) will be held in the church SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children, and interesting addresses by Rev. JAMES M. LUDLOW, Pastor of Fifth-avenue Reformed Church, and Prof. W. H. THOMSON, M. D., who was born and brought up in the Holy Land, "where your horses' hoofs echo through the Scriptures."

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Watch-night service in the EVENING at 8½ o'clock, when Rev. THOS. GUARD will preach, and other interesting exercises will follow.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF STATE NEUTRALITY IN RELIGION.—Sermon in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., by Rev. D. MCALLISTER, Senior Secretary of the National Religious Amendment Association, SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

"THE GOLDEN FLEECE, OR MANLY ENTERPRISE"—Fourth of a series given by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. MORNING subject—*The Tale of Life.*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., having returned from his European tour, is expected to preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, BEtween 3d and Lexington avs., in 55th-st.—Preaching on Dec. 31, at 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME. Sunday-school and Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The fifth lecture in the course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. —Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½, by Rev. J. S. HANNAH. Young people's meeting in the EVENING, at 7½, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

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MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

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PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 889 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

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To London	80	To London	35
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Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Tuesday, Jan. 20.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

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COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.

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COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Key West,) Jan. 18.

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INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING, will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent.
Savannah, Ga.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 2d day of January.

Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.
[Signed] WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. Transfer-books will remain closed from this date until Jan. 2, prox.
GEO. M. HARD,
Cashier

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON Bonds of Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid IN GOLD, free of tax, at the Company's office, No. 120 Broadway.

Coupons from registered bonds must be presented by the owner, or have owner's order attached.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Co., New York.
J. O. MOSS, Treas.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st prox., at our office, No. 10 Wall-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

DIVIDENDS.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered 1824.

Offices—No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

No. 32 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1871.

83d Dividend.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. and Government tax (payable on Jan. 2, 1872,) has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.
TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free of all taxes, payable Jan. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28 inst. to Jan 2.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.
CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
No. 136 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ON AND after the 15th day of January next, a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, to the stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will be closed from date to day of payment.

They will also pay on presentation, till further notice, the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872.

Both the above will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in this City, or at the Company's office, at Watertown, N. Y. MARCELLUS MASSEY,
Vice-President.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK WILL pay the Coupons due Jan. 1, 1872, of Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Bonds.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds.
Buffalo and Erie Railroad 1882 Bonds.
Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad.
Schoolcraft and Three Rivers Railroad 8s.
Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft Railroad 8s.
Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids 8s.
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

The Union Trust Company will pay the Interest due Jan. 1, 1872, on the Registered Bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.

Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and one-half per Cent., (3½ per Cent.,) free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed to that date.
LUCIUS McADAM, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, until Jan. 5.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FUNDED Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, Financial Agents of the State.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

WEST-SIDE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer-books closed to that date.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox.
G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the second day of January next.

Transfer-books closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (of Missouri,)
ST. LOUIS.

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Second Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOSEPH BROWN, President.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, from First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation after that date at National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Brooklyn, Broadway, Citizens, Commerce, Equitable, Merchants, Jefferson, Pacific, Firemen's, Republic, Stuyvesant and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GOODENOUGH

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

Having been late Chief Veterinary Surgeon in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LANDAUS, COUPES, HAM'S Patent Landaulets, Clarences and Harness, $100 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICE if purchased for presents.

HAM'S NO. 10 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES,
No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH-bells, large assortment coupés, coupé rockaways, and all other styles; family carriages and sleighs, new and second-hand, at lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., offer at their warerooms, 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large stock of elegant carriages and road wagons, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, bells, extensive assortment; prices unequaled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired, privilege of purchase. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted, Afghan, carriages, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloakings, soldiers' blue pants. No. 103 Chambers-st.

ARMY HARNESS, CARTS, CAVALRY Coats, Blankets, Mule-collars, McClellan Saddles, Tents, Canvas, waterproof Wagon and Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BAY HORSE, SEVENTEEN hands high, suitable for coupé. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 3 West 32d-st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 650 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table: also, other rooms.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 EAST 24th-st., will rent with board, at a moderate price, a handsome floor, large closets, marble basins, chandeliers, &c.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR the New-York Hotel—An entire floor, suitable for a large family or party of gentlemen, with board, private table if desired, on moderate terms.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Single rooms from $4 to $7, weekly; double rooms at same rate; restaurant, baths, all improvements.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603—PARLOR AND BED-room on second floor handsomely furnished; third floor back rooms and hall bed-room; with or without private table.

NO. 280 4TH-AV.—TWO MEDIUM-SIZED front rooms (not hall) to rent with first-class board to gentlemen, at a moderate rate, by a private family.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FIFTH-AV.—WILL BE VACATED JAN. 1, by a family going abroad, a delightful suite of apartments on the first floor of the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av. Private table only.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITS OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private table; also two rooms on third floor, with bath connecting. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—TWO SUITES handsomely furnished rooms; gas and attendance; bath-room on each floor; without board or with private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Second floor to let, with private table only.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO SINGLE AMERICAN YOUNG men desire a nicely-furnished room with board, in a private American or German family, (German preferred;) location below 32d-st., between 4th and 6th avs.; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating location and price, T. J. & S. J., New-York *Times* Branch Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILROAD BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton, First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago, First Mortgage.
Dubuque and South-western Preferred, First Mortgage.
Detroit and Pontiac, First Mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee, First Funding.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago, Second Mortgage.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 382 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING Jan. 1, 1872, upon the Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, on presentation at the office of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1872, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds, California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid, less Government tax, at the National Park Bank, New-York.
E. H. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Devonshire-st., and at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 23, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed till the 2d proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 55 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN ALLEN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway will be paid at the Banking Office of TURNER BROTHERS, on and after Jan. 1.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS ON SCIOTO COUNTY Bonds, (State of Ohio,) maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented, at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—MIGNON MATINEE.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 30, at 1½ P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE
OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MIGNON.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........MIGNON
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI,
Messrs. CAPOUL, JAMET, LYALL, &c.
MAX MARETZEK,
Musical Director and Conductor.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management would respectfully inform the public that, in order to comply with the very general wish for an additional representation prior to departure for the West, they announce

ONE GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1872, at 8, when Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will make her last appearance in
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Seats for all the above at Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M.—MIGNON—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS
PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY
by taking them to enjoy
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S HOLIDAY SPORTS.
Special Matinee New-Year's Day.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Superb ATTRACTIONS for CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR SCENES,
UNITED with the CHARMS of the CIRCUS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
AND ALL THE PEERLESS PERFORMERS.
GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES
AND THE MAGIC HEN; or,
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE,
Profusely adorned with new scenery and costumes, and replete with novel and amusing incidents.
NEXT MONDAY, Jan. 1, first appearance in America of THE GYMNIC MIRACLE,
HAWLEY
in his original and thrilling
PERISTREPHIC UP-IN-THE-AIR FLIGHTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of FOUR GRAND EVENING CONCERTS AND A MATINEE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8;
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9;
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10;
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13,
when the following eminent soloists will appear:
Miss MARIE KREBS,
the young and brilliant pianiste, her first appearance this season.
Mr. BERNARD LISTEMANN (Violin,)
Signor LUIGI ROCCO, (Harp,)
together with
THEODORE THOMAS' MARVELOUS ORCHESTRA.
THURSDAY, Jan. 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT,
BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Thursday morning, Jan. 4. Programmes of all the concerts can be had at all the principal music-stores, and at Steinway Hall.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS.

Nos. 728 and 730, opposite New-York Hotel.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Open every afternoon and evening. All the great artists of the day. SANTA CLAUS will appear on CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON and present toys to every child in the house.

Admission, 50 cents; a few reserved chairs, $1; gallery, 30 cents. Established matinée prices—Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; balcony chairs, 75 cents.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

PALETTE

CLUB-ROOMS, NO. 126 2D-AV., NEAR 8TH-ST.

The members of the Palette are hereby notified that, owing to the interference of the New-Year's holiday, the monthly art and musical reception is postponed to the evening of MONDAY, the 8th; and further, in accordance with the new Constitution, they are advised that the next regular monthly meeting will be held on the 15th, being the third MONDAY of the month.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

B. W. MERRIAM & CO.

577 Broadway,

NEAR PRINCE-ST.,

offer their large stock of GILT, ROSEWOOD EBONY and WALNUT PIER AND MANTEL

MIRRORS,

FOR PARLORS, LIBRARIES, DINING-ROOMS, &c., AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.

BEST (INCE HALL) CANNEL,
BEST (HALLIBURTON'S) ORREL,
ALSO,
A Superior American ORREL COAL.
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS,
No. 14 Wall-st., No. 338 Cherry-st.,
corner 13th-st. and 4th-av., foot of 18th-st, East River,
35th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of December, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. HALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE BELL AND HEATH MOUNTAIN COAL MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of December, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the The Bell and Heath Mountain Coal Mining Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN C. ANGELL, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 71 Broadway, City of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED.
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
Now in the
THIRD WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY. A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured for any date in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
609TH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO!
SPECIAL BLACK CROOK MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27...LE PONT DES SOUPIRS
LA PERICHOLE..........THURSDAY, Dec. 28
FRIDAY, Dec. 29..........FLEUR DE THE
BARBE BLEUE..........SATURDAY MATINEE
SATURDAY NIGHT..LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
Due notice of debut of Mlle. DUBOIS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 22d of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 544 AND 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF
BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

DEPOSITS..........$6,775,900 00

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received on deposit.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 166 NASSAU-ST., (Sun Building,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1, at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now, will bear interest from Jan. 1
ASSETS, $10,275,129 25.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made now draw interest (6 per cent.) from Jan. 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN!
THIS, SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, AT 2!
THIS, SATURDAY, EVENING, AT 8!!
BOB BRIERLY..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND..Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, THE COLLEEN BAWN will be produced with new scenery, and the FLORENCES, for the first time in New-York, as MILES NA-COPPALEEN and ANN CHUTE.

*** Seats may be secured at the box-office from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie ticket office, junction of Broadway, 5th-av. and 23d-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock,
NEW
YEAR'S
EVE,
Col. JAMES FISK, JR.'s
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Will give their ANNIVERSARY CONCERT.
The wonderful contralto,
Miss ELIZA MOONEY,
(Pupil of Signor Antonio Bardi,)
Will assist, together with
Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violiniste and Violoncelle, and
Mr. F. LETCH, TROMBONE Soloist.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.
Seats secured at No. 701 Broadway, Erie ticket office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at box-office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH.

EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented,
after many months of careful preparation,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,
MR. F. C. BANGS..........as...MARC ANTONY
MR. D. W. WALLER..........as...JULIUS CÆSAR
MISS BELLA PATEMAN..as..........PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
MATINEE AT 2 P. M. } Bulwer's beautiful play entitled
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....SUSAN DENIN
Pauline......GUSSIE DE FORREST
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. } B. H. Hilton's new historical drama of
BENEDICT ARNOLD.
concluding with Findall's new drama,
WINNING HAND.
SUSAN DENIN. J. B. STUDLEY,
and full Dramatic Company.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
JOHN MULLIGAN, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN.
AND ALL THE STAR ARTISTS.
IN AN UNSURPASSABLE PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 6.
Meantime will be continued DAY and NIGHT the FAMOUS EGYPTIAN MAMELUKES, FAIRY SPECTACLES, ORIENTAL PAGEANTS, ARABIAN PANTOMIMES, ATHLETIC and EQUESTRIAN SPORTS, &c., &c.
Performances at 2 and 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved chairs, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

HENRY A. LITTELL,
PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY COURSE OF HISTORICAL Lectures on the Great Lights of the New Christian Civilization, designed especially for ladies, by JOHN LORD, LL.D.

The success which attended the course of lectures last Winter, in Association Hall encourages Dr. LORD to give, in the same place, another course of twenty-five lectures on the illustrious characters to whom civilization is most indebted, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Protestant Reformation. This course will present the Fathers of the Church in their great and noble struggles with expiring Paganism, the Saints and Heroes of the Middle Ages, and the institutions and events connected with the progress of society in the new period of formation, after the destruction of the old Roman World. The subjects are of peculiar value to both ladies and gentlemen who are not supposed to be familiar with this epoch of history, and who have not time to study carefully the standard authorities.

The lectures will commence in Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M., and will continue on the successive THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, at the same place and hour, until completed. Tickets for the course, $15; single lecture, $1; seats reserved for the course, $5. All tickets may be exchanged at any time. To be had at Putnam's Book-store, Association Building.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

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$3,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF interest in a light, established manufacturing business; goods staple, and pay 100 to 400 per cent. profit. Apply at Room No. 51, French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—A JOB PRINTING-OFFICE, well located in this City; one medium cylinder, and three other presses. Apply to McLOUGHLIN BROS., No. 73 Duane-st.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Citizens' Reform Committee—The New Charter Considered.

An adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening at No. 185 Montague-street, FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Esq., in the chair. After a brief report from the Committee sent to attend the Bay Ridge Debating Society, when the subject of annexation was discussed, the meeting took up the consideration of the new charter. The question before the house was an amendment that the Board of Assessors consist of seven instead of three, as reported by the Legislative Committee.

Mr. GOODRICH suggested that an increase in the number of assessors would be unnecessary, and would increase the expense. Mr. BARNES advocated the amendment, on the ground that a great deal of labor had to be performed, particularly in new buildings. Mr. MARSHALL said that now the assessors traveled over the City two together, and a larger number than three ought to be provided for. He thought that six was few enough, with an additional member to do the office work. The motion to fix the number at seven was carried.

The article in relation to a Department of Collection was next taken up. Mr. BARNES moved, and the Committee accepted it, that all taxes shall be due and payable at the same time. Carried. Mr. GOODRICH moved to amend further by adding "that the person at the head of the department for 1873 and 1874 shall be the person who was elected at the last election as Collector of Taxes." It was proposed that this charter should take effect on the 1st of January, 1873. Mr. BURROUGHS has been chosen by the Republicans and Reform Democracy, and his term will expire July 1, 1875. This resolution does not legislate him into office, nor keep him in even the full term for which he was chosen. He was not in favor of legislating any one into office. There are reasons why the Mayor should be elected again next Fall, for powers are given that officer which he does not possess now. The amendment of Mr. GOODRICH was lost.

The article relating to the Department of Finance was then taken up and carried. That relating to the Department of Law was next considered. Mr. BARNES suggested that the emoluments of the Corporation Counsel were about $20,000 a year, and this should be corrected. It was stated that by this charter all fees and fines must be paid into the Treasury under oath, and this covers the abuses of the office of Corporation Counsel. The article was tabled. The clause relating to the Department of Fire, with one head, was adopted. That relating to the Department of Police was taken up. Mr. HUNTER suggested that the Departments of Police and Health should be consolidated in one Bureau, the head of which shall be the Police. The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried. The article relating to the Department of Streets, Water and Sewerage was then adopted. This completed the charter as submitted.

Mr. GOODRICH, from the Legislative Committee, proposed a Department of Parks and of Charities and Correction, the present Commissioners retaining their office until the expiration of their terms. The meeting adopted the proposition for a Department of Parks. Mr. HUNTER opposed the retention in power of the present Commissioners. They were prosecuting their work very slowly, and he did not think that he would live until the Park was finished. Some of the Commissioners were his personal friends, and all but one—the head of the Commission—were well fitted for their office. Not to put him under the same scrutiny that they had other Commissioners, would be an outrage upon common decency.

After considerable debate the clause relating to the Department of Parks, as reported by the Legislative Committee, was adopted.

The following arrangement of the Law Department was agreed upon: A Department of Law—the head of which shall be the Corporation Counsel—who shall perform such duties as are designated by the Mayor and Common Council, for the compensation fixed by them, all fines and penalties being paid by him into the public treasury.

The Kings County Republican General Committee.

The following is a complete list of the Delegates to the Kings County Republican General Committee elected on Thursday evening:

First Ward.—Lorn Palmer, Ludovic Bennett, Daniel Ward.

Second Ward.—James Hanley, Abraham G. Becude.

Third Ward.—Samuel McLean, Benjamin F. Tracy, Franklin Woodruff, A. D. Wheelock, A. J. Ormsby, G. J. Nichols.

Fourth Ward.—Luke B. Ryder, David Richardson, Samuel Dyas, A. D. Hance, Wm. Guhrauer, John Lee.

Fifth Ward.—John Leary, Benjamin Cromwell, Leander Conklin, James McNally.

Sixth Ward.—J. W. Peckett, C. Parish, Joseph A. Slipper, D. C. Lyall, A. J. Perry, T. B. Vreeland, M. P. Bestow.

Seventh Ward.—Henry E. Wheeler, David S. Stewart, Matthew H. Walker, Joseph Pratt, E. Connolly, Jeremiah Bedell, Robert Evans, Wm. H. Barker, John Shaw.

Eighth Ward.—James Woodhead, Wm. Woods, John Mackeller.

Ninth Ward.—A. G. Williams, Maurice Fitzgerald, Erastus Cooke, John Dreyer.

Tenth Ward.—Gen. Jas. Jourdan, J. T. Norton, Geo. Thomas, John H. Clyne, D. B. Hasbrouck, John F. Henry, Wm. H. Whitlock, L. H. Rowan, John Williams, N. J. Plumb.

Eleventh Ward.—John P. Douglass, E. B. Fowler, William Stewart, Adam Lodge, A. C. Tate, Wm. H. Baltow, Hugh Armstrong, Thomas Lynch.

Twelfth Ward.—C. M. Felt, James Johnston, F. S. Johnson.

Thirteenth Ward.—Frederick Cochen, John Gibbs, E. Darbee, A. Crowell, C. Small, H. H. Conklin, J. P. Short, J. Lewis, Benjamin Wright.

Fourteenth Ward.—Samuel T. Maddox, Wm. R. Beeston, John T. Venus, Wm. Young.

Fifteenth Ward.—Joseph Wilkeyson, Wm. H. Mershon, Capt. E. D. Taft, Edward Nixon, Daniel W. Townsend, Sr., John V. Meldowney, Wm. Ward.

Sixteenth Ward.—Jacob Worth, Louis Froelich, F. W. Obernier, Geo. Giehl, Edwin H. Terriere, Charles Foley, Thomas Whitford.

Seventeenth Ward.—Chauncey Perry, John H. Downing, Geo. Lamb, C. W. Kennedy, H. S. Bellows, C. E. Lacky, James Holmes.

Eighteenth Ward.—John S. Marshall, Charles T. Chapman, Conrad Peterson, Jas. W. Hegeman.

Nineteenth Ward.—George H. Fisher, John F. Ames, Albert Daggett, W. W. Hamilton, Ernest A. Walter, Alfred Hodges.

Twentieth Ward.—R. M. Whiting, Jr., Samuel E. Belcher, William S. Wright, George D. Weeks, Abyah Whitney, W. W. Goodrich, Charles H. K. Smith, John W. Harman, Reuben Isdell, Lysander W. Manchester, Hiram W. Hunt.

Twenty-first Ward.—Oliver B. Leich, William Snedeker, James W. Flinn, T. C. Wilmarth, Gen. William De Lacy, Dr. Peter W. Ray, Alfred Mundell, Darwin R. James, Ralph Robb.

Twenty-second Ward.—Silas B. Dutcher, William H. Maxwell, James Tanner, John Buchanan.

Flatbush.—H. V. Vanderveer, P. J. Vanderveer.

Flatlands.—John Mathews, Charles Stillwell.

Gravesend.—Barnett Johnson, S. S. Stryker.

New-Lots.—Ditmus Jewell, George U. Forbell, Howard Grigg.

New-Utrecht.—W. J. Cropsey, W. H. Wright.

The Dutcher delegates number 74, the Bliss-Maddox 56, and the Independents 15, thus giving a clear Administration majority.

The Brooklyn Market Case—Judge Benedict's Opinion.

Judge BENEDICT has rendered the following decision in the case of the application of A. B. THORN, assignee of ERNEST SACCHI, for an order authorizing the sale of the Brooklyn Market on Adams-street:

"I am of the opinion that under the first section of the Bankrupt Act, the Bankrupt Court acquires jurisdiction to order a sale of encumbered property of the bankrupt free from the encumbrances, which encumbrances will be thereby transferred to the proceeds of the sale. I am further of the opinion that upon the facts, so far as they have been made to appear in support of this petition, it will be for the interest of the estate to sell the real estate referred to, subject to the first mortgage, and free from all other liens or incumbrances. But I am of the opinion that no such order of sale can be properly made without previous notice to all persons claiming to have liens, incumbrances or interests in said property, and that the present application must be denied, inasmuch as it does not appear what persons have liens, incumbrances and interests in said property, nor that such persons have had notice of this application. Whether the relief in question can be granted on a petition in the Bankruptcy Court, or should be prayed for by a bill in equity, it is not necessary now to decide."

A Small-Pox Patient at Large.

Yesterday morning BARTLETT GULPHER, a patient in the small-pox hospital at Flatbush, escaped from that institution and went to the house of THOMAS P. GREEN, in Fulton-avenue, near Ralph-avenue, where he applied for admission. The inmates of the house were very much alarmed when they saw him come in, knowing that he had been sent to the hospital but a few days ago, and locked themselves in an inner room. After a short time Mrs. GREEN went to the house of GULPHER, in McDougal-street, and aroused his friends, who made preparations to receive him and he was taken to the house and cared for. He will be removed to the hospital again today.

Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, when the report of the Treasurer was submitted, showing $363,925 on hand. The report from the Penitentiary showed 1,386 prisoners during the year, 1,281 discharged and 1 escaped. The Board ordered the payment of $29,000 to MUNDELL & TECKRITZ for plans for a new County Jail.

Brief Items.

The property owners interested in the assessment for lands be taken for Prospect Park, met yesterday and adjourned to Jan. 30 next.

The communication from the Union Ferry Company, which will be presented to the Common Council at its next meeting, will be, as is stated by Mr. C. P. SMITH, whether the Company will accept the proposition that the matter in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN left, yesterday, for Nassau, N. P., in company with his wife, for a brief visit. In the early part of the week the compliment of a dinner was tendered Mr. CHITTENDEN by Messrs. A. A. LOW, SAMUEL MCLEAN, DEMAS BARNES and others, but was declined with thanks.

The following appointments have been made for the ensuing year by District-Attorney WINCHESTER BRITTON, viz.: Assistant District-Attorney, Edward M. Cullen; Clerk, Levi B. Faron; Deputy Clerk, Arthur W. Walkley; Officers, William Powers, Jeremiah Lawson, Chas. O'Rorke, Michael Fanning; Policeman, Michael Day.

Coroner WHITEHILL was yesterday called upon to take the ante-mortem examination of PATRICK MURPHY, who, on Christmas eve, was brutally beaten in the saloon of JOHN MAGNER, in North Sixth and Fourth-street, Eastern District. The injured man was attended by Dr. DUGAN, and every effort made to save his life, but inflammation soon began to set in, and the doctor has abandoned all hope. MAGNER, against whom there is a strong suspicion, professes entire ignorance of the matter.

IMPOSITIONS ON COMMERCE.

The Charges Against the Harbor-Master—More Testimony Taken.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master HART was resumed yesterday.

Mr. HENEY was again examined by Mr. BENEDICT, counsel for the complainant. He said: I knew that the berth which I had paid so exorbitantly for had been vacant for two or three days; Mr. HART never said anything to me about having promised the berth to any other vessel; I am clear in my own mind that there was no barge, canal-boat or lighter at that pier for three days after the *Torryburn* was removed; Mr. HART never told me that when I wanted a berth I should apply to the Harbor-master; he never told me that if I would go to the Captain of the Port he would assign me a berth for the *Torryburn;* I did not know at the time I paid Mr. NIVER $40 for the towage of the *Torryburn* that NIVER had filed charges against Capt. HART, and was altogether unfriendly toward him; I went to the Captain of the Port's office, and saw his clerk, Mr. WOMBOUGH, and asked him how much money he wanted for the berth of the *Torryburn;* I had no reason to suppose that either the Captain or his clerk wanted any money for the transaction, but as I said yesterday it has got to be the custom, that we can never get a berth for a ship without paying for it, and in some districts we have to pay double the amount we are charged in Mr. HART'S; I paid no money to Mr. WOMBOUGH.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones—In berthing vessels in a general way I applied to the wharfingers, but sometimes to the Harbor-master; I never, directly or indirectly, paid Mr. HART any money, or other valuable consideration, for services rendered as Harbor-master.

Mr. CONSIDER PARISH was recalled and said: In December, 1870, I found carts removing 100 barrels of flour consigned to us from Pier No. 7. I questioned the carman as to who gave him orders to remove it. I followed the flour to Mr. GARDNER'S store. We were required to pay, to get possession of the flour, an extravagant bill of costs. Of my own knowledge I do not know that Mr. HART had anything to do with making out the bill of costs, or was interested in the transaction.

JAMES FITZSIMMONS was next called and said: I am a porter of COLEMAN & Co.; we had between 300 and 400 barrels of flour stored on Pier No. 6; I was sent by the firm to ask Mr. HART to let the flour remain on the pier; he refused, as he said the agent of the line of ships, Mr. LLOYD, had insulted him; Mr. HART did not say that the flour was in the way, he only said it must be removed; the flour had been there probably some days.

JOHN S. BALDWIN testified: I am a clerk in the firm of COLEMAN & Co.; I had a conversation with Mr. HART, in the presence of Mr. GARDNER; I asked him whether it was right that we should have to pay the heavy charges made out against us by Mr. GARDNER; he would not answer, yes or no; I asked him if the bill was a legal one, and he would not answer me; Mr. GARDNER said the storing of the flour was done under the direction of Mr. HART; this was in Mr. HART'S presence; Mr. HART would not give me any satisfaction about this matter; our firm sometimes sell flour on the pier; we have been frequently told that we must remove flour from the pier before this occasion; this flour was only on the pier three days after the vessel left the dock.

W. C. MAINLAW was next called, and said: I am in the storage business in Front-street; the usual rates for storage are three cents per barrel for one month and three cents per barrel for labor; the rates of storage are uniform in our locality. When flour is received for storage from transportation companies to the order of whom it may concern, the rates are four cents per barrel, and four for labor. It would make no difference in the rates if the warehouse man gives personal attention to the removal, or if the flour is removed in the night.

The investigation was then adjourned till 10½ this morning.

Police Violations and Wrong Doings—Cases Before the Commissioners.

Thirty-nine policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioners MANIERRE and BARR. Among the important cases was that of Sergt. JOHN MCELWAIN and Doorman KENNEDY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with neglect of duty in regard to the man who was taken into the Station-house insensible at 2:05 A. M., and was found dead at 6 A. M. It was admitted that a surgeon was not called to the man, but Sergt. MCELWAIN put in evidence a General Order of the Department, which directs a surgeon to be called only in cases where there is a doubt that the prisoner is insensible from intoxication. The Sergeant had no doubt as to this; and to show that he was correct in his opinion, had Dr. JOHN BEACH sworn, and he testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found that death was due to alcoholism. The case was referred, with that of KENNEDY, to the Board.

Patrolmen JOHN GILPIN, THEODORE F. PURDY, and JOHN MCGRATH, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were charged with neglect of duty in refusing to take charge of a drunken man when their attention was called to him by some citizens. GILPIN declared that he did attend to the man and took him to the Station-house. The case was sent to the Board, and it was alleged, though not shown in evidence, that the man thus taken in was the same who died in the cell.

Patrolmen JOHN POPPE and MICHAEL LEACH, Twenty-ninth Precinct, were charged with disorderly conduct. It was said that they went in uniform to a negro ball at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, where POPPE was very abusive. The Board has the case under consideration.

JOHN MARTIN, the pilot, and CHAS. L. GROVES, the engineer, of the Harbor Police-boat *Seneca*, were charged with negligence, in permitting a collision between the boat and a barge. There was a dispute between them as to whether the proper signals had been given, and the case was referred.

The Bad Weather.

The climate of New-York is of the most coquettish and changeable character. Yesterday it swung around the circle in the most extraordinary fashion. In the morning it was bright, clear and cold, the air was decidedly keen, and pedestrians had to step out briskly to keep warm. This pleasant state of things lasted until 11 o'clock when it began to grow hazy, and at 11½ it commenced to snow. Fine flakes fell for more than an hour and then drizzled into rain. By this time the streets were filled with indescribable slush, and the sidewalks were as slippery as a ball-room floor. To pick one's way became quite a work of adventure, and many were the falls of unfortunates over the iron scuttles which stud the sidewalks. In Winter these become a nuisance and there should be some City ordinance to compel house-owners to have these roughened in some way, as when smooth they are simply traps for the unwary. Toward the evening the rain ceased, and during the night the weather returned to its first love and became frosty. The poor horses suffered as usual, and the agents of Mr. BERGH were very active in their behalf arresting the drivers who had overloads, or who had lame animals within the shafts.

Bond Thieves Prowling Around Wall-Street.

Yesterday afternoon Detective EDWARD MALLORY, an assistant of Detective THOMAS SAMPSON, was in the office of Messrs. WHITE & MORRIS, bankers of No. 18 Wall-street. While in conversation with Mr. WHITE, the notorious thief GEO. GARDINER, alias Dutch Henrichs, and the well-known RUFFE PINE, alias Little Ruffe, came into Messrs. WHITE'S office. On seeing the officer, they were about making a hasty exit, but MALLORY collared Dutch Henrichs, and brought him before the partners and clerks, and a number of others present. Henrichs and RUFFE begged to be forgiven, and said they would never enter the house of Messrs. WHITE again. Mr. WHITE allowed them to depart.

Oil on Fire in the North River Works.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the oil-works of LOMBARD S. AURES & Co., at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River, and was not extinguished until after it had burned for several hours and consumed all the oil in the one tank which it reached. It communicated to an adjoining building belonging to the works, damaging it to the amount of $1,000, which, with the destruction of the oil, caused a total loss of $6,000, none of which is covered by insurance. There have been extensive fires in these works on two prior occasions, the last being in June last, when they were almost totally destroyed. These disasters have been always caused by leakage of oil.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. H. R. HULBURD, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator W. T. HORROBIN, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. RANDALL, of Elmira, and Judge BAYARD, of New-Jersey, are at the Astor House.

The fifteenth annual ball of the Caledonian Club will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Jan. 11.

A draft for $1,000,000 was signed by the Mayor and Controller, yesterday, in payment of the County's share of the State tax.

The sum of $100,000 was deposited by the Controller, yesterday, to the credit of the Department of Public Parks, to pay laborers.

The Custom-house will remain open on New-Year's Day from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M., for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

The fourth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., will take place at No. 108 Grand-street, on Jan. 24.

Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, of Liverpool, announced by telegraph, yesterday, his acceptance of the call to become pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle.

The statements in circulation that immediate changes were contemplated at the Custom-house, under Gen. ARTHUR, were officially denied yesterday.

A Fair in aid of the Colored Presbyterian Church, in the Eighth Ward, Rev. THOS. C. OLIVER, pastor, is in progress at No. 138 South Fifth-avenue, near Prince-street.

The $43,000 worth of railroad bonds which were stolen from No. 113 Liberty-street, on Thursday, have not yet been recovered, nor has any clue of the thieves been found.

Commissioner OSBORN has postponed giving his decision on the motion to dismiss the complaint in the Callender case on the testimony for the prosecution until noon today.

Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of the petition of JAMES H. WARNER and others, refusing to adjudicate ANDERSON, WILLETTS & ABRAHAMS bankrupts.

A number of gentlemen will leave the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry at 10½ o'clock this morning, in a special train, to attend the funeral of the late Mr. HACKETT, at Jamaica, Long Island.

An aged and accomplished counterfeiter named PATRICK KELLY, who attempted suicide by cutting his throat at the time of his arrest, was released on $10,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday.

Mr. EARLE, of the County Bureau, sent warrants to the Mayor, yesterday, for his signature, in order to pay the employes in the District-Attorney's office, for the month of September. The payment will probably take place today.

The Delta Psi Society commemorated, last evening, by a supper at Delmonico's, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. The Society is composed of graduates and students of Columbia College. STEWART L. WOODFORD presided.

Several witnesses were examined at the office of Mr. F. T. A. BOOLE, Inspector of Hulls, in Pine-street, yesterday, relative to the collision between the *Pomona* and *Thomas Hunt*, two of the Staten Island Ferry line, on Wednesday last, and all went to show that the collision was unavoidable.

Several marketmen have complained to the Controller that they have been deprived of their stands by the new Superintendent of Markets, for political reasons. The Superintendent says that they were deprived of their stands because they did not pay the rents regularly. The cases will be heard by Controller GREEN today.

The Washington Continental Guards, a newly-formed military organization, composed exclusively of Protestants, met last evening at No. 105 West Broadway, to enroll members and distribute orders for arms and equipments. The Captain, JOHN G. NORMAN, announced that the Guards would parade on WASHINGTON'S birthday.

We are requested to publish the following notice: The route indicated by the recent address of the Viaduct Railway Company is not along the wharves, as supposed by some, but one situated midway between the rivers on each side and Broadway, or Fifth-avenue in the centre. No other route would meet the requirements of travel.

The following are the names of the newly-elected officers of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M.: W. M., John E. Flagler; S. W., Benjamin French; J. W., Frank B. Whitfield; Treasurer, Peter J. Bogert; Secretary, Wm. H. Taylor; S. D., E. M. L. Ehlers; J. D., Alex. S. Van Note; Trustees, Herman G. Carter, J. R. Hatheway, D. S. Riddle.

Promotions in the Fire Department were announced yesterday by the Commissioners, as follows, to take effect Jan. 1: WM. H. VASH, Foreman Engine No. 8, and GEORGE A. ERLACHER, Foreman Engine No. 13, to be Assistant Engineers; ROBERT A. MCFARLAND, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 4, and MICHAEL F. REEVES, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 1, to be Foremen.

On Wednesday evening Keystone Lodge No. 235 F. and A. M., installed the following officers for the ensuing year: James M. Mills, W. M.; John Horris, S. W.; John De Vries, Jr. W.; Tim. Y. Robertson, Treasurer; Edgar T. Stewart, Secretary; Chas. M. Price, S. D.; Thomas Angliss, Jr., J. D.; Chas. Redmayne and Robt. W. Betts, M. of C.; John Buckbee, Marshal; Daniel W. Thomas, Richard H. Whitehead and Chas. Dusenbury, Trustees; Geo. W. Jones, Organist; and Wm. T. De Lander, Tyler.

At the annual communication of Amity Lodge No. 323, F. and A. M., held at its rooms, No. 33 Union-square, on Saturday evening, Dec 23, A. L. 5871, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: C. K. Hyde, Master; E. B. Brush, S. W.; H. Pryor, J. W.; W. Drew, Treasurer; J. J. Tindale, Secretary; J. H. Higgins, S. D.; W. H. Dayton, J. D.; H. Mowton, S. M. of C.; H. S. Herman, J. M. of C.; D. Snedeker, Chaplain; S. Sowza, Marshal; R. Horner, Organist; A. M. Underhill, D. Snedeker and Alvin Graff, Trustees; J. D. McKee, J. Sowza, J. C. Moses, Finance Committee, and A. V. Butterfield, Tiler.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday a workman named COLLINS, employed in the street excavation at Long Island City, was fatally injured by the caving of a bank.

A petrified skull was recently found at the Government excavation at Hallett's Point. It was imbedded in a soft rock thirty-five feet below high water.

Mr. RYAN, of Blissville, purchased a number of beer barrels a few days ago, among which were several with uncancelled stamps. He was arrested and held to bail before the United States Commissioner.

On Thursday night the Christmas festival of the Reformed Church of Flushing took place. Rev. Mr. FAIRCHILD delivered an address, at the conclusion of which the Sunday-school children presented him with a purse containing $150.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County completed their labors and adjourned yesterday.

The towns of West Farms and Yonkers, in which the Park Commissioners have been engaged in making surveys and preparing maps, were each directed to raise $10,000 for the purpose indicated.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, West Chester, East Chester and Yonkers, in regard to the manner in which the Board of Supervisors adjusted the equalization of assessments among the several towns in the county.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Temperance Alliance will meet in Trenton on the 25th of January.

CASSIUS CONKLIN, who escaped from the Essex County Jail ten days ago, has returned and delivered himself up.

MAXWELL MCMASTER, of Bergen, was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch in Jersey City early last evening.

The Hackensack Fire Department will celebrate New-Year's Day by a number of foot-races and matches at pigeon shooting.

The premises of ANTON ROBRECHT, manufacturer of satchels, at No. 253 Market-street, Newark, were burned on Thursday night. Loss $1,500; fully insured.

The caucus of the Republican members of the Newark Common Council has renominated President BAKER. They also renominated the City Clerk and Messenger.

A commuter on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, doing business in New-York, complains of the want of punctuality in the running of trains on the road.

Despite the reported condition of Jersey City's finances, notice has been given that the interest falling due Jan. 1 will be paid at the designated depositories in New-York and Jersey City.

Elizabeth has just ordered the laying of Westminster-avenue with Nicolson pavement, at a cost of $70,000. In the Spring, a new style of pavement, known as the Flannigan, is to be introduced.

The Hoboken Common Council met last evening, in Committee of the Whole, upon the Eighth-street assessments. A number of citizens presented petitions for the reduction of alleged exorbitant assessments.

PATRICK NICHOLSON, a man sixty years old, while returning from Newark to Orange, on Thursday evening, fell from his wagon and was killed. The wheels passed over his back. He was very much intoxicated.

The train which left Jersey City for Hackensack at 5¾ P. M. yesterday, ran off the track near Hackensack Junction, completely wrecking the engine and blockading the track. The fireman, named VAN BUREN, was caught by the falling of the water-tank, and had one foot torn entirely off.

Hoboken has been obliged to pay for repairs upon sewers completed not six months ago, and the Common Council has ordered the City Attorney to sue the bondsmen of the City Surveyor for the amount of such payments. The original payments for the sewers were made upon the certificate of Surveyor SPIELMAN.

The Grand Jury of Somerset County is investigating alleged heavy frauds by the Chosen Freeholders for 1869–70. In 1869 the county was taxed for county purposes $25,000, and the debt was increased from $30,000 to $51,000. During the next year the taxes were increased to $40,000, and the debt from $51,000 to $96,000. The increase in the debt in two years was 200 per cent.

The clothing-store of Mr. SAMUEL CLARK, on Newark-avenue, was robbed yesterday of materials valued at $500. Plunder valued at $200, which the burglars had been unable to remove, was found hidden beneath an adjoining building. This store, though within half a block of the First Precinct Station-house, has been robbed no less than three times since last July.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The following are the first one hundred causes on the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for January, 1872:

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 3.

Nos.
1—Hotchkiss vs. Mosher.
2—The Long Island Ferry Co. vs. Terbell.
3—Ashley et al., Executors, vs. Dixon.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 4—Motions.

No.
7—Ellsworth vs. Caldwell.

General Calendar.

Nos.
10½—Brown vs. Shafer.
33½—The Third-avenue R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
41½—Wakeman vs. Dalley.
42—Ockerman vs. Cross.
54½—Binnard vs. Spring.
77—The Derrick Company vs. Radford.
88—Pope vs. O'Hara.
105—Amory vs. Wood.
121½—Delaney vs. Brett.
123—Latourette vs. Park.
127—Taylor vs. The City of Brooklyn.
132—Bassell vs. Elmore.
133—Kilmore vs. Howlett.
134—Hinckley vs. Smith.
140—The Trustees of the Presbyterian House vs. Calhoun.
142—Randolph vs. Loughlin.
143—Read vs. The United States Express Co.
160½—Hale vs. Hays.
167—Williams vs. Fowler.
179—Foley vs. Marvin.
188½—Sawyer vs. Van Wyck.
192—Woodworth vs. Sweet.
193—McCartney vs. Welch.
194—Claflin vs. Welch.
205—Cushman vs. Heydecker.
207—Fitzgerald vs. Topping.
216—Fernandez vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.
226—Knox vs. Wing.
238—Leitch vs. Wells.
242—McKecknie vs. Sterling.
243—Snow vs. The Columbian Ins. Co.
245—Lewis vs. The New-York Central Railroad Co.
246—Buck vs. Stanton.
247—Yorks vs. Leman.
248—Mora vs. Bennett.
249—Tyler vs. Gould.
250—Granuis vs. Smith.
251—Babcock vs. Hermance.
252—The Salt Springs National Bank vs. Wheeler.
253—Brisbane vs. Beebe.
254—Pettibone vs. Blackman.
255—Newell vs. Wheeler.
256—In the matter of Nicholas vs. Wells.
257—Nelson vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
258—Warner vs. Murphy.
260—Crow vs. Kennedy.
261—Cramer vs. Blood.
262—Deal vs. Maxwell.
263—Ayers vs. the Western R. R. Corporation.
264—Withers vs. The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company.
265—Gawtry vs. Doane.
266—Pike vs. Walter.
267—Doolittle vs. Fulton Fire Ins. Co.
268—Fernandez vs. New-York Mut. Ins. Co.
269—Yale vs. Mills.
270—Law vs. Blancard.
271—Stone vs. Browning.
273—Dennstaedt vs. Anschutz.
274—The East River Bank vs. Butterworth.
275—Sterling vs. Jandon.
276—Lobdell vs. Stowell.
277—Bell vs. Price.
278—Morse vs. Saulsbury.
279—The Western R. R. Co. vs. Nolan.
280—Oddy vs. James.
280½—Litchfield vs. Irwin.
281—The People ex rel. McBride vs. The New-York Central Railroad Co.
281½—Martin vs. Peters.
282—Seibert vs. The Erie Railway Co.
283—First National Bank of Sandy Hill vs. Fanchei.
284—Birdsall vs. Patterson.
284½—Jaudon vs. Moore.
285—The Ontario Bank vs. McDonald.
286—Seabrook vs. Hecker.
287—Hills vs. Place.
288—Hamill vs. Gillespie.
289—Pollard vs. Martin.
290—Betts vs. June.
292—Conkling vs. Furman.
293—Thrall vs. Krum.
294—Hooker vs. Egbert.
295—Hoogland vs. Trask.
296—The People ex rel. Odle vs. Knskern.
297—Baker vs. Alger.
298—Mooney vs. The Lamar Fire Ins. Co.
299—Taylor vs. Root.
300—In the matter of the New-York Central Railroad Co. to appraise certain lands.
301—The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church vs. Higgins.
302—Fairchild vs. The Liverpool and London Fire Ins Co.
303—Douglas vs. Dudley.
304—Powers vs. Sheppard.
305—Hatfield vs. Sneden.
306—Lacker vs. Rhoades.
307—Hamilton vs. New-York Central R. Co.
308—Brown vs. McIntyre.
309—Diveny vs. The City of Elmira.

WM. H. BENJAMIN, Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kelso et al. *vs.* Long et al.; order prepared and approved.

In the matter of the petition of D. D. Terry, receiver, &c.; see memoranda of decision.

Leggatt *vs.* McLaughlin; motion granted.

Hoguet *vs.* Neisbaum et al.; motion granted.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of United States *vs.* Franklin Telegraph Company; see memoranda.

George et al. *vs.* Lynn; order granted.

Birdsall *vs.* Birdsall; reference ordered.

Agate *vs.* Mendes; motion denied.

In re Sixty-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; the prayer must be granted.

Lanigan *vs.* Morrissey; reference ordered.

Baker *vs.* Hotchkiss; motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew.

Pearsell *vs.* Miller; commission ordered.

Harvey *vs.* Kelly; motion denied.

The Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company *vs.* Hopkins, &c.; arrest vacated, but on the usual stipulation not to sue, &c.

Thurber et al. *vs.* Wetge; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

By Judge Larremore.

Sophia Bell *vs.* David Bell; judgment of divorce to plaintiff.

Darrow *vs.* Cassidy; reference ordered.

The Manhattan Savings Institution *vs.* Knox et al.; judgment of foreclosure and sale; allowance 2½ per cent.

Fowler *vs.* the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company; application granted.

Mead *vs.* Kelly; motion denied, without costs.

Schofield *vs.* Kelly; case settled.

Beebe *vs.* Mittnacht; motion denied; attachment vacated.

Hanrahan *vs.* Fickinger; reference ordered.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Lieut.-Commander Shulze has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard. Lieut. Field has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and granted three months' leave.

[Advertisement.]

A.—HATS.

Of course the public have long been aware of the existence of KNOX, the Hatter. Indeed, it would be supremely ridiculous to suppose that any man lived who hadn't bought one of his hats at some period. For style and comfort Mr. KNOX's hats have ever been noted, and the public so regarded them. But what will people say when they learn that KNOX, the Hatter, this season knocks his past hatting operations all into a cocked hat by the superiority of the new to the old. Nobody should fail to see his Skating Caps and Winter Tiles.

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COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Dec. 30	New-York	Havre.
Italy	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Dec. 30	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Henry Chauncey	Dec. 30	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *City of Baltimore*, at 5 A. M.... For Germany via Bremen, by the *America*, at 11 A. M.... For France via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 6 A. M.... For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 29—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Wm. Lea, Wm. Goodyer, J. Henderson, Mr. Pendle, Wm. Kelly, Mrs. M. Berry, W. F. Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. Wilson, Mr. James, wife and infant, Mr. Somers, A. M. Gilchrist, Daniel McDougal, Walter Lucas, J. P. Conner.

DEC. 29—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Miss Stewart, Mrs. Tautum, Miss Fosbrook, E. P. Eadson, J. P. Cameron, A. Stewart, E. W. Perry, R. Turner, Hon. C. W. Kendall, W. P. Burns, W. H. James, R. Turner, R. A. Brown, Mr. Whillock, D. Cademarton, G. Signaiso.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—L. A. Buck, C. H. Hall, A. de Angelis, Wm. Herbe, G. F. Morehouse, A. R. Venecia, E. Pedeny and child, P. Brets, J. M. Arango, T. E. Masser, A. F. Horn, E. S. Therat, M. F. Vasquez, Richard Gibbs, Chas. Connolly, J. B. Delaman, G. B. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets....4:40 | Moon rises..7:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:14 | Gov. Island.10:03 | Hell Gate..11:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, George Mackenzie; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; Bolivar, Evans, Baltimore, Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Hope, Hancock, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Herald of the Morning, (Br.,) Pardoe, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Fraternitas, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Ring Carl, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Frank Marion, Duncan, Leghorn, James W. Elwell & Co.; Andes, Davis, South Amboy.

Brigs Virtue, (Br.,) Folker, Dartmouth, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Graves, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken; Mary, (Br.,) Murphy, St. John's, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Jas. Ratchford, (Br.,) George, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Francis Lewey, Ellison, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.

Schrs. Thos. J. Frazier, Plum, Para, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Harry Bluff, Benson, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Sons; Hattie Coombs, Jameson, St. Pierre, Mart., H. P. Brown & Co.; Henry Middleton, Brown, Port Louis, Jam., Vatable & Sons; Tampico, Lombard, Tampico; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool Dec. 12, Queenstown 13th and Halifax 26th, with mdse. and 89 passengers to John G. Dale; experienced strong westerly gales throughout; Dec. 15, lat. 51 08, lon. 20 43, passed steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 45 51, lon. 49 47, passed a steamer bound E., showing three rockets; 28th, 130 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Moro Castle, Curtis, Havana Dec. 23 and Nassau 25th, with mdse. and 18 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chas. W. Lord, Rogers, New-Orleans Dec. 20, and S. W. Pass 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Tillie, Deering, New-Orleans Dec. 20, and S. W. Pass 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse., &c., to the Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Talbot, Simons, of and 72 ds. from London, in ballast to E. E. Morgan & Sons.

Bark Amizade, (Portu.,) Marccia, St. Michael's 39 ds., with fruit and 28 passengers to A. Marchado.

Bark Marinus, (of Liverpool,) Angeline, Glasgow 55 ds., with iron and coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Volant, Barstow, Galveston 13 ds., with wool and hides to Benner & Pinckney.

Bark Nuova Mondo, (Ital.,) Starace, Marseilles 112 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Desdemona, (of Jersey,) Deslandes, Singapore July 10, and Padang Sept. 21, with mdse. to J. D. Woods—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Brilliant, (Norw.,) Johannessen, Greenock 55 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Napoter, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Newcastle, Eng., 65 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Freya, (N. G.,) Fretwurst, Dublin Oct. 26, with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Bark Ober Burgermeister Von Winter, (N. G.,) Schmidt, Newry, 70 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockman.

Bark Gauss, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 114 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Nebula, (of London,) Fishwick, St. Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 4, with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. The N. brings the cargo of the Dutch bark Aldabaran, from Batavia for New-York, which put into St. Simon's Bay in distress.

Bark Heinrich Dirks, (N. G.,) Bulow, Newcastle, Eng., Oct. 16, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Life Brigade, (of North Shields,) Bedlington, Colombo, Ceylon, 169 ds., via Table Bay Sept. 12, with mdse. to G. C. Ramsay—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co. Nov. 19, James McLeane Kirby, late master, died of disease of the heart, and was buried at sea 20th.

Brig Mariposa, Staples, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Don Jacinto, (of Portland,) Croston, Cette 94 ds., with wine to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) Berry, Bahia 52 ds., with rose-wood to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Meteur, (Norw.,) Holst, Seville 39 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleif, Baltimore 6 ds. with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Daniel Brittain, Carrol, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to W. I. Parks & Co. Is bound to Providence.

Schr. E. R. King, Braddock, Baltimore 7 ds., with corn to S. C. Loud.

Schr. Alpha, Saulsbury, Calais, with lumber to E. W. Russell.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Brown, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Nash, Barrow, Baltimore 5 ds., with grain to Lane, Son & Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, Post, Alexandria 7 ds., with grain to order.

Schr. Marietta, Smith, Prescott, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Kirk, Graft, Virginia.

Schr. Malson Rogers, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. W. W. Marcy, Blackman, Virginia.

BELOW.—Brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) from Santa Cruz. Is anchored on the Bar.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., cloudy and hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Agenor, from Liverpool; brig Hazard, from Malaga; schr. Lucy Holmes, from Miragoane.

Arr. this P. M., steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; schrs. Amos Edwards, from Mobile; J. P. Allen, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Hubert, Regulus and Kalers, from Liverpool; Alpina, from Leith; Charman, from Demerara; Arnen, from Gloucester, and Emma Laurie, from Bath; schr. Vixen, from Malaga, and bark Brothers, from New-Orleans for Norfolk. Passed out, barks Acquidnec and Agnes, and brigs Virginia, Dare and Prestissimo, for Rio; barks Idolique, for Cork, and Robert Wendt, for Queenstown; brig Water Witch and schr. Willie, for the West Indies. Sld. bark Traveler, and brig Superb, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 29.—The schr. Frances Satterly left this morning, in tow, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; ships Valley Forge and Arbitrator, from Liverpool; Enos Soule, from Havre; bark Crown Jewel, from Havre; schr. Enchantress, from New-York. Cld. ship Emerald, for Cork, for orders. Sld. ship Valley Forge, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 29.—Arr. bark May Queen, Teague, from Surniam on the 7th inst., for Boston; left brig Queen, (of New-York,) for New-York, ready to sail; brig Lackimar, Kimball, to sail in 2ds. for New-York; spoke, 25th inst., lat. 36 50, lon. 130, schr. General Putnam, from New-York, bound S.; 22d inst., lat. 32, lon. 70 20, passed a vessel's lower topmast, top and carline, all apparently from a large vessel.

Also arr. brigs Peri, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lena Furlow, Baltimore, for do.; schrs. D. B. Everett, Hooper, St. Michaels, Nov. 10, for New-York; left at St. Michaels, bark Jehu, for Boston, on the 20th November; schrs. Florence Mayo, Norfolk, for Rockland; Abbie S. Emery and Albert Jameson, New-York, for do.; Pilot's Bride, Hoboken, for Boston; Ella L. Trepethen, Portland, for Baltimore; Franklin Treat, Newburyport, for do.; Martha T. Pike, do., for Wilmington, Del.; Seventy-six, Calais, for Providence; Osprey, do., for New-York; Sportel, Eddyville, for do.; Henry Whitney, Bangor, for New-Bedford, Emeline, Buckshart, for New-Haven; A. C. Buckley, Hyannis, for Greenpoint.

Sld. brig Isadore.

Spoken.

Dec. 9, lat. 25 24, lon. 59 01, bark Pondant, (Norw.,) from Londonderry, for Baltimore.

Dec. 13, lat. 21 30, lon. 50 41, bark John Cobbold, (Br.,) from Valencia, for Philadelphia, 32 ds. out.

Dec. 18, lat. 36, lon. 64, schr. Charles McCarthy, of Philadelphia, steering S. E.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 29.—Arr. bark Era, McCulloch, from London, for Boston, leaky.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Polykarp, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, from Newport, arrived 27th and anchored in the Lower Bay; came up this A. M.

The schr. Wm. H. Miller, Crowley, from St. John, N. B., with lumber, arrived 28th; is consigned to F. Talbot & Co.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 29.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York, Dec. 19, touched at this port yesterday, en route to Hamburg.

MOVILLE, Dec. 29.—The Anchor line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Small, from New-York Dec. 16, for Glasgow, was signaled off this port today.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The Cunard steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York, Dec. 20, for Liverpool, touched here this morning and then proceeded. The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Dec. 19, arr. at this port this morning, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED
MOULINIE AND SEGRANDROY
WATCHES,
OF THE STYLE OF LOUIS XV., DECORATED WITH THE MOST EXQUISITE ENAMELED PAINTINGS, AND INLAID WITH DIAMONDS.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

BEEBE HATS and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEEBE & CO., HATTERS, 160 BROADWAY.

COFFEE-MILLS
For Grocers, Hotels and Family use. Twenty different sizes and styles. Swift's patent are the best.
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NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES OF Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver and Nervous Disorders, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. DU BARRY & CO., No. 15 Dey-st., New-York.

Hearth Hearth and Home Home.
Hearth Hearth and Home Home.
Hearth Hearth and Home Home.

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Paper,
Wanted
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Your-self,
Your Wife,
Your Children,
for the
NEW YEAR.

Don't Fail to get the first number of HEARTH AND HOME for 1872 (now ready). No where else can you get so much for so little money (8 cents). It is FULL of GOOD THINGS—such as a portrait and sketch of JEAN INGELOW, the greatest living poetess; the first chapter of her Great Story, "Off the Skelligs"; a thrilling picture of a New Year's Call, which should be seen by the Ladies before New Year's Day; many other very fine illustrations; a capital New Year's story, by MARIA A. OAKEY; an important article for every mother, showing how children freeze in warm rooms where old people are warm; Fashions in Flowers, by Peter Henderson; some capital editorial articles; VISITING CARDS (notes on turning their corners, etc.); a delightful CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, Aunt Sue, etc.; and MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS, too numerous to be recounted here. Get this number of any newsdealer or of the Publishers,

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
245 Broadway, New York.

N.B.—The above is but one good number. A very great improvement has begun in HEARTH AND HOME for the coming year, and every number will be a good one. It is sent a whole year for $3, or four copies for ... or ten or more copies at only $2.50 each.

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CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
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EVERY NOVELTY OF STYLE AND texture of material in Suits, Overcoats and Clothing of every description, for all ages and all occupations, ready for immediate wear; or, if preferred, any garment is made to measure at few hours' notice.

OVERCOATS, $8, $15.
OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.
BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $25, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.
WORKING SUITS, $10, $15.
WORKING SUITS, $18, $22.
WORKING SUITS, $25, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $20, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $40, $50.
DRESS SUITS, $60, $70.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $6, $10.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15, $18.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $25.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled. Thousands avail themselves of our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, enabling parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMples of Goods, Price-list and Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.

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Railroad, Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter, &c.
Also, PATENT ALARM MONEY-DRAWERS.
Fairbanks & Co.,
No. 252 Broadway, N. Y.
(After Feb. 1, 1872, at the spacious warehouse, No. 311 Broadway.)
Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,
NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

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PRANG'S
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CHROMOS!
FOR SALE AT ALL ART-STORES.
FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE SEND STAMP TO THE PUBLISHERS,
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Will offer During this Month
Elegant
NOVELTIES,
IN
NECK-WEAR,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
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